The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887. No. 100

??????? WHY NOT ???????

The Finest Goods,
The Latest Styles,
The Cheapest Stock,
WITHIN 1000 MILES!

WHY NOT BUY OF

A. GILMORE,
JOHNSON STREET.

??????? WHY NOT ???????

$6 **Received To-Day,**
A FINE LOT OF
PANTS GOODS,
Made to Order for $6, at
LEASK & MORRISON'S,
304 Government Street. $6

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. july13 —T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments.
feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivaled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.
The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. ☞ Polite and attentive servants.
mar18 EMMA GOLD, Proprietress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN,
jan12 3m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept4 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.
Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C. SORBY,
ARCHITECT,
CORDOVA STREET, - - VANCOUVER.
Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; smaller works by arrangement. apr16-3mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE (two story), with business stock of Hair and Fancy Goods. Will be sold together or separately, as desired. Immediate possession can be given and furniture will be sold if required. Apply on premises to MADAME WESTON, Yates street, second house above Douglas street. ap22 1m

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Saanich and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $5,000. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Matsqui. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. LINDSAY, Lulu Island. ap12 D&W

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province.
P. O. 483 YATES STREET. feb1 daly

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS for sale in one of the most thriving towns of British Columbia. Purchaser must put up at least $1300 cash. None but principals dealt with. Address A. R. C., TIMES office. ap22

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $1 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 20 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Girl about 12 years of age to do light house work. Apply by letter to "P.," TIMES office. my6

WANTED.—A situation, by one well up in all kinds of Woodworking Machinery; understands plans and all kinds of woodwork thoroughly. Address G. Wingrove, Post office, Victoria. my 3-6t

WANTED.—A girl to do housework in a small family. Wages from $10 to $15 per month. Apply to Mrs. A. E. Dickie, next door to Dr. Jackson's, head of Bird Cage walk, James Bay.

WANTED—An Office Boy. Apply to Cowan, Shaw & Co., Wharf street. ap27

WANTED.—First-class Cook wants a situation in Hotel or Restaurant; disengaged 20th May. Address, stating wages, FRANK PRIOR, (Chef), Glacier Hotel, B. C. ap27 3t

BOARD AND LODGING.

ANY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishing for a quiet, pleasant place to board and lodge, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office, will please address, "SUNNY BRAE," at this office. my5

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in connection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. my4

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, with bay window and grate; good locality. Address M., TIMES office. ap23

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fisgard streets.
mar3 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

To Join the Pool.

CHICAGO, May 5.—All the great problems of transcontinental railway traffic were given an entirely new aspect at the meeting held here to-day. The meeting was composed of representatives of each of the overland railroads, and was assembled for the stated purpose of securing harmonious action in establishing rates and avoiding competition. The proceedings began by the election of Traffic Manager T. R. Kimball, of the Union Pacific, as chairman. After a general discussion regarding the object of the meeting, a committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization and report it to the meeting to-morrow. Then came an important development. It was nothing less than an expression of willingness from the Canadian Pacific Company to join with the other roads and become a member of their association. Heretofore that road has stood aloof, preferring to fight for business to and from California by cutting rates below the tariffs of the American roads. It now agrees to come in providing it is allowed freight and passenger differentials to compensate it for its disadvantages as the long route. Its terms will doubtless be accepted if an agreement can be reached as to the lesser rates it will be privileged to charge. Pending the report from the Committee on Organization, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

The Behring Sea Fishery.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Fairchild in conversation to-day said that the cabinet had thus far been unable to reach any decision regarding the protection to be extended by the government to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea. Secretary Bayard is understood to favor the three-mile limit proposition simply, as he wishes it applied in the controversy between the United States and Canada over the fishery question.

Alaskan Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Wm. Gavitt, of Evansville, Ind., special U. S. Treasury Agent for the fur seal islands in Alaskan waters, arrived with his wife from the East yesterday.

The side-wheel steamer Orizaba, which will be remembered by many British Columbians, as it used to ply between this port and Portland, will soon be broken up.

Collector Hager has received advices from Washington stating that the Treasury Department intends to dispatch the revenue cutter Rush to Alaskan waters, to leave on June 1st.

The Driving Season.

COWAN, SHAW & CO. have to hand two carloads of buggies made and finished expressly for the British Columbia market. COWAN, SHAW & CO., Wharf st.

A QUARTZ ERA.

There can be very little doubt in the minds of miners and capitalists that British Columbia is now entering upon a new era in its history, an era of development of its vast gold and silver-bearing quartz that is destined to place it in the front rank of precious metal-producing countries. If our sea of mountains, three hundred thousand square miles in extent, covering, as it does, the entire area of the Province, contains only a limited quantity of agricultural and pastoral lands, neither its immense tracts of valuable timber nor its undoubted wealth of stream and sea, will be sufficient to give it that population and importance, in a commercial or political sense, that its size and position point to as hers by right. But our resources are greater than these. The sands of almost every valley prospected have shown "colors" of gold; the Fraser, Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca, Kootenay and Big Bend, by the millions they have generously yielded up to the adventurous miner, have proved most conclusively the rich auriferous character of the province and the universality of its gold-bearing areas. But alluvial mining lacks that element of permanence, which alone can give stability and growth to a country. Cariboo, within a given area, has perhaps yielded more gold than any other camp of a similar size in the world ($30,000,000 or $40,000,000 being the estimated output) and yet the Cariboo of to-day does not show the slightest sign that it was once the El Dorado that astonished the world. The earth yielded its riches, which the miners took out of the country, leaving the place little better than they found it. This was the first golden age, and it was followed by stagnation and depression in the most alluring of all industries, which has been gradually passing away. We are now entering upon the second, or quartz age, which is destined to lead to great results. Quartz veins of undoubted richness were years ago located in Cariboo, Lillooet, Yale and Kootenay districts, but hitherto, for various causes, chiefly from the lack of capital and experience—they have not been successfully worked. In Kootenay and Big Bend there are enormous deposits, of argentiferous ores; in the more northern and western portions of the province, auriferous rock of almost fabulous richness has been long since located and partially developed. The movement now inaugurated, will demonstrate beyond all possibility of doubt the value of these mines and lead to the establishment of quartz mining as a permanent industry. All we want is faith in our country and in the opinions of the experts who pronounce it rich in gold and silver, and if our wealthy citizens have not that the rich reward that is certain to follow—the same reward that has been received by the enterprising capitalists who invested in Nevada, California, Idaho and other States to the south, and Alaska to the north of us, will go to new comers and foreigners who are now beginning to turn their attention to British Columbia.

Court Dresses at Ottawa.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London *Advertiser* in writing of the Governor-General's reception in the Senate Chamber a few evenings after the opening of the session, writes: The court dress of some of the gentlemen—knee-bree hes and large silver-buckled shoes—presented a pleasant appearance among the ordinary magpie-like evening dress of the gentlemen of the period. Lord Lansdowne himself wore the Windsor uniform with white silk knee-breeches and stockings. Lady Lansdowne was costumed in Nile green surah satin, with pink satin facings, low-cut corsage trimmed with brilliants, a magnificent tiara of diamonds that made a blaze of light over her shapely head, and heavy necklace of pearls and diamonds. She carried an immense bouquet of pink roses tied with pink satin ribbons. Lady Caron was resplendant in amber satin, diamonds and pearls. I observed Lady Macdonald wore the famous C. P. R. necklace of pearls and diamonds, and was looking her best in cardinal and blue satin. Strange to say, the creme-de-la-creme who remained down in the body of the chamber did not in the aggregate approach either in beauty or dress, the majority in the galleries, which exhibited some marvellously lovely costumes—nearly all trained—and (tell it not in Gath) some shockingly decollette. Expose would be a better word, in fact.

Labor Organizations.

The labor organizations are making a dead set on Parliament this year. A number of petitions for legislation in their interests have been presented already. To day there was a whole batch. Messrs. Denison and Cockburn of Toronto, McKay and Brown of Hamilton, Smith of South Ontario, Madill of North Ontario, and Shakespeare of British Columbia, all presented petitions from different bodies of organized workingmen. The legislation asked for is a workshop regulation act, the prohibition of Chinese immigration, an employes liability act, an act regulating the grievances that may arise between employer and employe, and manhood suffrage.

Canadian Made Ammunition Proving a Success.

Lieut.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, returned recently from a trip inspection to the government cartridge factory at Quebec. Considerable attention has been given of late to the manufacture of projectiles. About fifteen hundred shells of various sizes will be turned out during the season, and will be utilized by the Canadian artillery for experimental purposes. If everything proves satisfactory the manufacture of a reserve supply will be commenced. Since the establishment of the factory at Quebec the importation of Enfield-Snider ammunition from England has ceased. The Canadian article is now in general use.

ALL HAVE PERISHED.

More Bodies Recovered To-Day from the Fatal Coal Mine.

Thirty-Six Bodies Taken Up this Forenoon--Ghastly Sights.

Heroic Conduct of Capt. Prior, M.P.P., and Other Rescuers.

Harrowing Scenes Around the Pitt's Mouth To-Day.

NANAIMO, May 6.—At 1 o'clock this morning thirty-five bodies have been found and are at the bottom of the main shaft ready to be hoisted up. The bodies are sewed up in sack-cloth before coming to the surface. At 10:20 the first body was brought up amid

THE SILENCE OF DEATH,

by a large crowd around the works. The bodies are now coming up and are taken to the old school house, where a force of men have everything ready to receive them. They will be washed and dressed for identification. Your correspondent saw the first body in the school house as it was uncovered, and it was a ghastly sight. The deceased was a powerfully built white man, whose hands were tightly clenched. The face was all colors and terribly swollen, and clotted blood issued from the mouth; a sickening sight indeed. Ten Chinese are supposed to be among the thirty-five, the rest are white. The excitement is now intense. Bodies were found in No. 3 north. The fire is not yet extinguished.

CAPT. PRIOR WENT DOWN

the shaft this a. m. and has not yet come up. To-day is a veritable Black Friday.

BODIES RECOVERED.

NANAIMO, April 6.—Work in the mine is progressing favorably. About 9 a. m. thirty-five dead were found in the No. 3 level, of whom 10 were Chinamen. These men had apparently heard the shock and formed themselves into a party to find their way out, under the lead of

FIREMAN ANDREW MUIR,

but were stopped by a cave-in and suffocated by fire damp. An exploring party under Bryden and Prior cleared away the cave-in and brought up the following bodies: James Davey, Wm. Davey, Andrew Muir, Thomas Evans, Evan Jones, Hudson, Lee, John Stove, Jas. Hoggan, James Isbister, Robt. Stove, W. Ridley, Herbert Bevilockway, John Morton, G. Old, Andrew Morton, W. Lukey, George Bertram, Harry Westfeldt, W. Luckey, jr., Abraham Lewis, Harry Lee, James Byers and a number of Chinamen. The other five could not be taken out on account of damp and heat. The fire is well under control.

ALL HOPE LOST.

NANAIMO, April 6.—The exploring party in charge of E. G. Prior found the men of No. 3 level all together, dead—Andrew Muir, fireman, in front with a safety lamp in his hand. The men were apparently under his leadership, systematically organized, and they fell together, victims of the fatal afterdamp. Three bodies cannot yet be got at, Archibald Muir, J. Wobank and son. J. Bryden has just started with a new gang of explorers to explore No. 1 north level. There is little probability of a soul being rescued.

NANAIMO, May 6.—Coroner Walkem summoned a jury and opened an inquest yesterday. Several of the bodies were viewed and afterwards buried. The Chinaman who was rescued alive on Tuesday night died yesterday and along with four or five others was interred in the afternoon.

General Manager Robins has turned the company's office into a refreshment room where workmen and others are furnished with an abundance of all kind of eatables.

It is hoped that to-day will bring about some encouraging hope and that many of those imprisoned below will be brought to the surface alive. As I write, the outlook, however, is not encouraging.

The inquest adjourned till next Wednesday. It will be a general one, embracing everything connected with the accident.

At a late hour last night it was hoped that the fire was so far under control as to lead to the belief that the rescuing and recovering parties would have been able to reach the chambers in which the men were at work at the time of the explosion.

It is feared that the loss of white lives will be greater than at first anticipated, it being known that there are close upon 100 men and boys still in the mine. The Chinese will number in the neighborhood of seventy. Already it is known that about fifty of the miners still missing were married men with families. The number of widows and fatherless children will foot up close upon 200.

Funerals are taking place to-day. A general pall hangs over the city. Nothing yet is talked of but the fire in the mine and the poor unfortunates who are known to be many hundreds of feet below the surface, and for whose fate the worst is now feared.

Amongst others most active in their efforts to rescue their fellow beings, or recover their remains, are Messrs. E. G. Prior, of Victoria, M. P. P.; Supts. Bryden and Chandler, of Wellington; Inspector Dick and Managers McGregor, Little and Vargeter.

The lost miners are natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, the Continent, Nova Scotia and a few Americans. The death of so many will be a severe drain on the United Order of Workmen, as many of the deceased were members of that association. By the accident many a poor woman has lost her husband, son, father and brother, leaving the widow alone in the world to fight life's battles with a large family. With many of these the first shock is over and now comes the reality that the best has to be made of the situation. Others are so overcome with grief that relief is not even to be found in tears, for those floodgates of grief refuse to be opened.

The hardest and saddest time is yet to come, when the remains of the great number still missing are brought to the surface. May God grant it that strength may be given the bereaved and the afflicted to withstand the severe shock and trying period they have to pass through.

Messages of sympathy and condolence continue to reach the city from all parts. Everyone is in sympathy with the Nanaimo community and offers of assistance and aid are numerous. Willing hands and stout, courageous hearts are to be met with in abundance.

It is estimated that the fan destroyed cost $30,000.

The Hon. John Robson, Minister of Mines, reached the city from Cowichan, where he had been on an electioneering tour. He at once began to lend a hand and give general directions.

As a precautionary measure a temporary fence has been erected around the mouth of the pit to keep people back when the rush of bringing up the bodies arrives.

The hose telegraphed for to Mr. Tye, of Victoria, by Mr. Robins, reached the city last night by a special and was found to be of great service in the work of extinguishing the fire.

The officers of the various mines in the neighborhood have been heroic in their exertions. With almost certain death staring them in the face they pushed on the work of attempting a rescue of those still missing. Supt. Robins is almost prostrated with the severe strain and tension that the catastrophe has placed on his shoulders. He has proved himself equal to the emergency and rendered such service as to draw forth the highest encomiums of praise from the vast crowd who linger around the pit's mouth. He requires rest, but with him there is no thought of sleep or cecessation until the work of the rescuing party is completed.

WHAT MR. PRIOR THINKS.

Mr. E. G. Prior went north on Tuesday morning to the scene of the disaster. He has a knowledge of mining operations and sent the following dispatch yesterday to this city: Have been to the scene of the explosion; the force of the explosion has been terrific. As far as can be learned at present it seems most probable that the ignition of coal dust by a shot was the cause, and not fire damp. They are getting the fire under control; to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock I am going down with Mr. Bryden, Inspector Dick F. Little and others, to try and penetrate into the workings where the men are. No hopes are entertained of any being alive. The Wellington colliery officers and men have come and are working heroically. Victims will number 170 at least.

THE CATASTROPHE DESCRIBED BY AN EYE WITNESS.

On Tuesday evening last a few minutes after six o'clock, the report was brought to town that the Vancouver Coal Company's Esplanade mine had fired. In a few seconds scores of people who were running the business houses, closed up. Your correspondent was with the first few from town, and just as we came in sight of the mine one vast dense black column of smoke commenced to come up the fan's offcast. The moment that was seen to appear old miners began running to the scene, they then stood still almost paralysed, frantically exclaiming: Oh, my God! she's fired boys, sure! Blacker and thicker rose that dire precursor of the fiery element. Silently, slowly and surely stealing its way through the chambers of the mine. The upcast draught became stronger; every moment the heat intenser, until the draught burst out the windows of the monster fan-house. The folding doors of No. 2 shaft were thrown open and the flames soared up into the air an immense height. The fan-house was connected with No. 2 shaft by a deep ditch, or sunken gallery, about ten feet deep and 20 yards long, boarded over and covered some 15 inches with soil, forming a conduit for the air from the number two shaft to the large fan. Along this gallery the fire rushed with the force of a cyclone. The draught was so powerful that the whole force of the Nanaimo Fire Co.'s steamer could not enter the shaft's mouth. The fan house was entirely consumed, and for a long time the greatest anxiety was felt for the head-work around the No. 1 shaft, as the wind carried the flames coming up the No. 2 shaft and from the fan house directly over No. 1 shaft and engine house. The shafts are about 650 feet deep, and the fire was in the engine house at the bottom of No. 2; yet the flames and the current was so strong that, at least calculation, they reached from 100 to 150 feet above the top of the shaft. The fire from below fired the wood work of the shaft (No. 2) and added intensity to the flame. The roar of that shaft, while burning, will not readily be forgotten by the spectators.

Immediately after the news of the explosion got in town the Nanaimo Fire Co alarm was wrung and the Merryweather steamer, with hose carts, were dispatched to the shaft, and by the united efforts of willing men and horses it was dragged through mud and slime along the beach. Right behind the No. 1 engine house a connection was made and the streams played onto the buildings, while fire came down like hail upon men and buildings from the burning No. 2 shaft, covering all around with a scoriæ and ashes.

Now for the bottom of the shafts themselves. No. 1 is the downcast and hoisting shaft; No. 2 is the upcast or air shaft. A, in diagram, is the south return, or the discharge for the southern working; B is the north return, or discharge for the north working; C is a gallery along which, at about 20 yards from the shaft, is placed a hoisting engine, driven by steam brought from the surface down the No. 2 shaft in three-inch iron pipes. [Our correspondent failed to send the diagram above referred to.] When the officers of the company first went down after the explosion, this gallery was found to be one mass of flame, from engine house to No. 2 shaft, reminding one of a narrow street burning on both sides at once with a cyclone blowing through it. The fire company's manual engine was got down, and has been constantly throwing three streams of water on the flames below, while the steamer has run on the surface incessantly for twenty-five consecutive hours, pumping down the air shaft after the upper works were saved.

The management wishes it explained that No. 1 shaft, and all its accessories, are as good as ever. The damage is mostly, as far as is known, centralized around the No. 2 shaft. A steam jet will be put in at once, and the utmost expedition used to get the mine ventilated after the fire is out.

The scene at the pit mouth was one that cannot be described. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children flocked around, awaiting with the most painful anxiety to hear some word of the loved ones down the ill-fated mine, but when that black, deathly column of smoke came up blank despair was depicted on every face, and it is with heartfel sorrow your correspondent is compelled to admit that there is but little hope that more than those rescued already will ever be seen again alive. The poor fellows, if alive, must, by this time, be aware that some fearful catastrophe has happened, or rescue would have come. One cheering fact is that the mine is pronounced to be free for a considerable distance down the slopes. Some by cave-ins have to a certain extent blocked the passage-way, and those and other minor defects will have to be overcome before the results are known. Certainly nothing will be done until the fire is extinguished totally, and that will not be before 6 p. m. to-day. The sailors of the ships C. S. Bement, Ballumbie, Lindisfarne, Harvester and Solitaire have nobly volunteered and worked manfully at the brakes of the N. F. Co.'s Manual engine down the mine.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

NANAIMO, 4 p. m., May 6.—At 1:30 p. m. J. Wobank and son were brought up and a Chinaman, making 35 brought out to-day, 11 of which are Chinese. The Wobank's are said to be badly burnt by the gas.

THE EXPLORING PARTY IN DANGER.

Of the No. 1 exploring party Thomas Wakelim and Thomas Coyne had to be borne out overcome by the fatal after damp.

The men are seen in the No. 1 level. Several Chinamen, W. Forest and W. Hay were found and will shortly be up as soon as a new relay can be put in the No. 1 shaft.

THE FIRE ENGINES STILL AT WORK.

The two fire engines are still pumping water on the burning debris at the bottom of No. 2 shaft. Steam and smoke still come rolling up No. 2 shaft although five streams are constantly playing on it.

All the men are out of No. 3 level, except Arch. Muir. It is most probable that more bodies will be brought up about 6 p. m.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

A number of the dead were interred to-day. Thus beginning the last sad rites of the after-damp calamity. Samuel Hudson was buried at 3 p. m., Rev. Mr. Good, the Odd Fellow's and Masons performing the ceremonies.

FEAR OF FURTHER DESTRUCTION.

It is feared that the effect of the after damp is still so great in the pit that it will be impossible to check it. The fear now is that the gas may run to the fire and make our terrible calamity worse. Andrew Hunter's body has just come up and more are shortly expected.

BODIES IN SIGHT.

The body brought up this afternoon was that of Andrew Hunter, the mule driver in No. 1 level. Six other bodies were seen there.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Scott, of Wellington, one of the searching and rescuing party was carried out insensible. He recovered his senses under careful medical treatment. He is now (4:20 p. m.) doing well. No hope now of saving any more.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Shabby Treatment--The Jubilee Service--Parnell's Letter--Personals.

LONDON, April 29.—The colonial magnates who dined at the St. Michael's and St. George's dinner at the St. James' Palace will not be greatly impressed with the royal hospitality. The Knights and Companions were charged $10 each for their dinner and an additional 5s each for putting the kitchen range in order—for this had to be done so as to be able to cook the dinner. This last charge was really monstreous. To make the guests pay for their dinner was bad enough, but to make them pay for mending the kitchen range would not be done at a respectable restaurant. As there were 180 guests, and 5s per head would amount to £45, the kitchen range must have been very much out of order. There is to be another levee Whitsuntide, and a fifth will be held by the Prince of Wales on or about the 15th of June, which will be the last of the season.

OPINIONS ON THE PARNELL FORGERY.

Mr. Parnell's denial is quite enough for me, and for every man not blinded by party animosity. But if the *Times* wishes to strengthen its case it should state to whom the letter was addressed, how it got into the hands of the person of whom it was bought, and what was paid for it. The *Times* asks us to believe that Mr. Parnell is associated with the vilest ruffians. If so, would not one of these ruffians be capable of making triple the amount by forging such a letter and selling it to any person silly enough to buy it? Which is more likely—that Mr. Parnell, the most cautious of men, would write such letter, or that there be found one man in the world capable of forging such letter and selling the forgery? For my part, I know of no reason why I should regard it more probable than the Parnellite members of parliament should lie than that Orange members of the House should forge. Both are equally credible and equally incredible.

THE JUBILEE.

The Queen is to sit in the Coronation Chair at the Jubilee service in Westminster Abbey. It will be placed just under the lantern where the lectern usually stands. The choir will be occupied by the royalties and the personages who form part of the procession. The House of Lords will be seated in one transept and the House of Commons in the other, so that the Queen will have the High Court of Parliament on both sides of her. Tiers of seats are to be erected in the transepts and in the nave. There are to be galleries above the ailes on each side of the choir and nave, just as at coronation. The composition of the representative congregation is giving infinite trouble to the Lord Chamberlain and his myrmidons.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Lord Lyons will continue to hold the Paris Embassy for another two years. The Queen has been most anxious that he should retain the important post in which he has rendered such valuable services to the country.

A biography of the late Earl Russell is to be written by Mr. Spencer Walpole, who is to have the use of Lord Russell's papers, of which a very large number are in the possession of his family.

Prince Napoleon, who is now living in Switzerland, is occupied with his long-meditated work on Napoleon I., which is to be a refutation of the damaging attacks of Lanfrey and Taine.

The biography of the late Mr. Darwin by his son is to be in three large volumes and it will be published in a few weeks.

Among the new novels which were published this week is one named "My own Love Story," the author of which is H. M. Trollope, the eldest son of the late Anthony Trollope. This is Mr. Trollope's first attempt at fiction.

The Rosenfeld.

The ship John Rosenfeld, which went on a reef off Saturna Island last summer, and has since defied several attempts to remove her, is reported by Mr. Sam Clay, who passed the spot yesterday, to be afloat and now three or four miles from the place where she struck. A tug will probably be sent up to investigate.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

J. E. Murne Stabbed by W. Shearer at New Westminster.

He Dies Immediately and the Murderer Gives Himself Up.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 6.—Between 9 and 10 a. m., to-day, J. E. Murne, who has been engaged for many years logging at Semiahmoo, was murdered on the railway wharf in this city by a man named Wm. Shearer. The cause of the the trouble between the men is supposed to be a long standing one. Shearer, who was discharging lumber from a scow, deliberately walked upon the wharf to where Murne was standing, and without any words, stabbed him repeatedly. On Murne's attempting to get away, he was caught by the coat collar and held until the murderer accomplished the murder. The murderer then threw his knife into the river and quietly gave himself up. Murne died in a few minutes, and on examination eleven wounds were found on his person between the neck and lower portion of the body.

A $375,000 Subsidy.

OTTAWA, May 5.—In the Commons this afternoon Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the Canadian Parliament would contribute an annual subsidy of $75,000 in aid of a Pacific steamship service, on condition that the Imperial Government would grant $300,000 annually. The service proposed was a tri-monthly. One between Vancouver and Hongkong. The answer of the Imperial Government has not yet been received.

EUROPEAN DESPATCHES.

COMMENTS BY THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, referring to Lewis' motion that the House take notice of the *Times'* charge against Dillon, says: "We are unable to see why Lewis felt called upon to protest. We have no objection to the issue being raised either in or out of parliament, still we cannot help regretting that urgent business should be delayed for a day by debates upon what we published in good faith and with evidence confirmatory of everything we advanced. While we shrink from no form of inquiry, we do not think the House would be well advised in dealing with the question as one of privilege. While not wishing to discuss the merits of the controversy at the present moment, we would say that no journal in the United Kingdom, least of all the organs of the Parnellites, would be safe for a week if it were held inadmissible to contradict any statement in the House, even if the ablest proof be furnished at the time in support of the contradiction. In electing to challenge this decision the Parnellites have chosen, curiously, narrow ground. They must be aware that the statements assailed as breaches of privilege must be dealt with separately."

RUSSIAN CONVICTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The seven prisoners condemned to death for connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar are all men. The others who were convicted of complicity in the plot received various sentences to penal servitude, the most severe being twenty years. All the prisoners, except student Oalianoff, behaved quietly during the trial. It is possible that the Czar may mitigate some of the sentences.

PASSPORTS FOR MISSIONARIES.

PEKIN, May 4.—The government has ordered that every foreign missionary in China must hold a passport from his own government in order that his nationality may be shown. All other passports are declared invalid.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the consideration of the question of a breach of privilege in the *Times* Dillon case was resumed. No member rising to speak on the motion of Lewis that the conduct of the *Times* was a breach of privilege and that the House take notice of it, Speaker Peel put before the House the amendment of Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor General, that the House decline to treat the *Times'* publication as a breach of privilege. The Parnellites at once challenged for a division. This resulted in a vote of 297 in favor of the amendment to 219 against it. The amendment thus became the substantive motion.

Mr. Bradlaugh resumed the debate. He was followed by Mr. Gladstone who was warmly applauded. He made a lengthy able speech. He appealed to the government to alter their determination which otherwise might lead to a crisis of most serious and momentous importance to the Irish members, who had been maligned to an enormous extent. He asked for the particular course, which the majority refused, forgetting that they were acting against a minority representing a nation. The government could yet, on the grounds of reason, prudence and precedent, accept this amendment, showing to the country that they had determined at least to give the Irish members full justice, even indulgent justice, seeing that their honor and character were at stake.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

Matthew Hooper, driving across the footpath; fined $5.

John Williams, on remand for stealing seal skins, adjourned until 9th inst., and prisoner allowed out on his own recognizance of $100.

For the Asylum.

The crazy man, Heath, arrested a few days ago at the government buildings, has been adjudged a fit subject by the doctors for the New Westminster asylum and will be taken up on Sunday.

A Fine Lot.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., just to hand, two carloads, extra finish. COWAN, SHAW & CO., Wharf street.

Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has an income of $1,000 a day, and a friend who once saw his account book says it showed that in one month of 30 days, the philanthropist gave away [illegible] for charity.

The Omaha Herald says: The ship-building interest in Canada is said to be dead, but we notice that they can still knock together [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on their ranch near Calgary.

THE DAILY TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,
By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.
At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for........25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for........$10 00
" " " six months........5 20
" " " Three months........2 60
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum........10 00
Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:
One year, postage paid........$2 00
Six months, " "........1 25
Subscription price strictly in advance.

Advertising Rates:
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.
Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.
☞ Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:
THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.
A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.
When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'D.,
Victoria, B. C.
J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The farmers of the east have taken up the question of commercial intercourse with the United States. A series of letters have appeared in the leading press from pominent Americans and Canadians on the subject. The matter has been taken in hand by Mr. Erastus Wiman for the Americans, and by Mr. Valency E. Fuller, of Hamilton, President of the Ontario Farmers Association, the result of which is that a meeting of the latter association is to be held in Toronto this week to discuss the situation. It is held by some that there can be no doubt that a removal of United States customs duties from goods sent into the United States from Canada would promote trade. But the farmers need something more than high prices to make them comfortable. In spite of the popular impression to the contrary, men do not work for money, but for goods which money will buy. Money is but a tool of trade, a convenience to facilitate the barter of the products of one's own labor for the products of the labor of other people. Mr. Wiman argues eloquently to show that the removal of United States duties would give Canadian farmers higher prices for the produce of their farms, but he is not careful to carry his argument to its logical conclusion. If the Canadian exporters pay the United States duty, on the principle that a rule works both ways the people of the United States pay the duties on goods sent into Canada. Last year Canada sent to the United States $36,578,769 worth of goods, and took from the United States goods worth $44,858,039. The year before our exports were 39 millions and imports 47 millions; year before that, exports 38 millions, imports 50 millions. Now, as we import more from the United States than we export to the United States, on the presumption that the exporter and not the importer pays the duty in each case, all we have to do is to make our duties higher than United States duties, and we shall have the big end of the bargain. Mr. Wiman, in the present instance has adopted false premises in his theories. The Canadian farmers, if we judge them aright, have more interest in getting Canadian duties reduced than in getting a similar concession in the United States duties. The great and leading thought with them is not that they shall get so many dollars, but that they shall be able to purchase so much with each of their dollars. It is a pretty difficult problem to deal with is the endeavor to influence the votes and the legislation of a foreign country. The Canadian farmer does better, and will succeed in a greater degree, in using his influence where it can have a telling effect. In short, our people had better mind their own tariff and leave the Americans to attend to theirs. Insecure indeed is the foundation of the prosperity of any country which has to depend upon the favor of a foreign nation. Canadians have the remedy in their own hands for many of the hardships of which they complain.

The Montreal *Gazette* announces that the proposal to appoint a solicitor-general at $6,000 a year is part of the general reorganization of departments now in contemplation, and which will inaugurate the British system of members of the government as distinct from members of the cabinet -the former partaking more of the character of under secretaries. There will be a comptroller of customs and a comptroller of inland revenue, having seats in parliament and replacing in name the present ministers, and two cabinet officers, of whom the minister of trade and commerce will be one. The duties of the finance minister will be lightened by the transfer of the regulation of the tariff to the customs and trade and commerce departments. This enlargement of offices and distribution of labor is said to be rendered necessary by the pressure of work upon the department of justice, and the new duties to be undertaken by the government in relation to labor questions, the extension of foreign trade, etc.

SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTING.

A special census has just been completed of the province of Manitoba, whose total population is placed at 108,640. The Territories in 1885 were found to contain a total of 48,326. It is fair to assume that a considerable greater increase has taken place in the Territories than in the old province of Manitoba. Placing the increase at 10 per cent. which is the outside figure, we thus have a gross population in the great country stretching from the western boundary of Ontario to the eastern limits of British Columbia of 162,000, a result that is anything but satisfactory; in short, it is a very disappointing one and goes to prove how little reliance can be placed on statements made by governmental officials when giving their opinion on matters of this kind. In 1883, the government estimated the population as at 203,152, which in 1884 has increased to 248,102. These figures we are now assured were based upon returns of the immigration department. It is therefore evident that about 87,000 who entered that country have left it to say nothing of the natural increase by births. In 1881, according to the Dominion census, Manitoba had 65,954 of a population, whilst the territories, as they then existed, were credited with 56,446, or a total of 122,400. In six years the province of Manitoba gained 42,694, including its gain by the extension of her boundaries. Fully one-third of this gain is to be accounted for in the increase of the population of Winnipeg. General disappointment at the result has taken place in Winnipeg. There it has been asserted that the policy of the government, on the disallowance question, is largely responsible for so unsatisfactory a showing as the prairie province has made. Hence it is that all parties there are united in the determination to force the vexed problem to an issue. It is stated that in the event of the charters being again disallowed that an appeal will be had to the Privy Council where it is believed the Province will get full justice, and that it will be demonstrated that the monopoly clause could not be made applicable to Manitoba nor to the Province of British Columbia. Millions have been spent in Manitoba and the Northwest in the past; large expenditures are still going on. The people are kindly treated by a parental government, which is even charged by one of its own members with "spoon feeding" the settlers of that country. The soil is unrivalled; its productive qualities is possibly the most recuperative to be found anywhere; every inducement has been held out to intending emegrants and settlers to come in and inherit the land. It is a country pronounced by writers on agricultural topics, well known and famous, to be of such gigantic proportions and with advantages so great in the way of soil, that it is bound to become the granary for the world. Notwithstanding all which, as many emigrants have reached American ports in one month as is today to be found in our great inland empire. There must be a reason for this state of affairs, and it is the duty of our members of Parliament, Senators and Legislators to solve the problem and suggest a remedy, whereby a considerable number of the hundreds of thousands this year crossing the Atlantic will find their way to Canada's Northwest inheritance—than which no fairer or better country does the sun shine on anywhere. If by the removal of the monopoly clause an impetus will be given to the agricultural resources of that country, and a substantial consideration has to be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as compensation for the removal of a clause which they have always regarded as the key-stone of their charter, by all means allow anything in reason; but let the country go on prospering, and that it will most assuredly if a fair field is given it and no favor is shown to those who think they have the country's material prosperity by the throat. What the Northwest and British Columbia, as well as the whole of Canada, now wants is people to secure a permanent prosperity.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

A genuine surprise was created in England when it became known that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, in his budget speech proposed a reduction in taxation. It was on account of Lord Randolph Churchill's determination to make certain reductions that a split took place between himself and his colleagues. His successor, in introducing the budget, showed a considerable surplus, which warranted him in deciding upon important reductions in the burdens of the people. Last year the British revenue amounted to $450,000,000, which was almost entirely swamped by the expenditures, notwithstanding considerable savings in many departments. For instance there was a saving of $1,350,000 in the army estimates, and a farther sum of $1,735,000 in those of the civil service. But on the other hand—although it is a most favorable sign—there was a farther decrease of $950,000 in the revenue derived from taxes on alcoholic liquors, while the revenue from the beer tax had only increased by $225,000; and, besides, the revenue from the wine taxes had also fallen off by $465,000. There was, however, a large increase in the revenue from the tax on tea. Altogether the surplus has turned out to be $3,880,000, while in the former budget it was only estimated at $1,295,000. During the coming year the revenue is estimated at $455,775,000, and the expenditure at $450,900,000, showing an apparent surplus of $4,875,000. Mr. Goschen proposes to raise $500,000 by charging a 10s. transfer duty on certain debenture stock, which has hitherto almost entirely escaped duty. He farther proposes to clear the Budget of all local loans by cancelling $185,000,000 of other portions of the public debt and creating the same amount of local loan stock and charging the local loan budget with an annuity of $500,000. Practically, this is merely a transfer from one account to another, and is of little moment to the general public, though the change may be strongly opposed on behalf of interested parties. But Mr. Goschen does not propose to devote the present surplus towards reducing the national debt, though for many years that has been the tendency of the Liberal policy. Instead of doing that he proposes to take one penny off the income tax, and fourpence off the tobacco tax, besides reducing the taxation of marine policies. There will be little opposition made to these reductions, though Mr. Goschen might easily have found something more deserving of his sympathy than the tabacco tax, and, though she has not a vote yet, he might rather have given the auld wife cheaper tea. Indeed Lord Randolph Churchill has greatly offended his former colleagues by attacking the budget and maintaining that his successor has resorted to unsound measures of finance in order to present a budget that might serve the Conservatives at next election.

PATRIOTISM IN ENGLAND.

The working classes, the great mass of the English people, do not display as much loyalty as they did when Victoria ascended the throne. In that country it is said patriotism is on the decline, and that the great majority of the people think more about their wages than they do about the honor of their country or its position as one of the great powers of the civilized world. Their views on public questions are practical rather than sentimental, and it has been said that they would rather give up India, or the colonies, or even Ireland, than go to war. But this is probably an exaggerated view of the case, as we all know how easy it is for Tory politicians to work up the Jingo enthusiasm when Russia is suspected of trying to play her traditional game. Just now the subject that is uppermost in the minds of the people is the Queen's jubilee, and many are the propositions that have been made as to the best way to celebrate it. To the expenditure of large sums of money on the Queen the English workingman objects. It has been pointed out that the absurd display of an ordinary procession of the Queen to open parliament costs more than would buy food for a thousand poor English families for a year, an the question is asked, what would not be the cost of an extraordinary procession during the jubilee? One of the religious journals of England came forward with the proposal that the Queen's subjects should give her a jubilee present of a Bible, the lettering of which would be entirely formed of jewels. The cost would be three and a half million pounds sterling, and it could be raised by each of H. M. subjects subscribing three pence. But the answer came sharp and quick that there are in London alone thousands of utterly wretched, ragged and destitute people, and that the Queen could better afford to spend three cents apiece upon them than than they could to spend it upon her.

Three years ago next month the famous Ayer seizure was made, and no settlement of the case has yet been effected. About $100,000 worth of seized goods are stored in the examining warerooms at Toronto and other cities.

Mr. Mulock has introduced a bill for the regulation of railway freight rates, which seems to be modelled after the American Interstate bill. One clause of Mr. Mulock's bill proposes to repeal that part of the act of 1883, which takes over the control of Provincial railways and vests such control in the Dominion Parliament.

Lieut.-Col. Amyot has introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections act, by providing that the time within which a petition may be entered against the return of a member shall be thirty days from polling day or in case of acclamation elections thirty days from the day of nomination. This provision, if adopted will place all members-elect on an equal footing and prevent the government and their officials from showing favoritism in the gazetting of election returns.

Gen. Beauregard has published a convincing article on Shiloh, showing that Albert Sidney Johnston, who has been falsely held up to history as the hero of that battle, had at no time during the campaign or the battle that ended it been de facto commander of anything more than a division. The acute directing mind of the army, General Beauregard modestly asserts, was his own. The Chicago *News* is moved to add that "Any one who reads his statement will be surprised to find that he admits it was General Johnston who was killed in that battle instead of himself."

Disallowance.

From Ottawa comes the report that the Opposition will force a vote on Mr. Watson's anti-disallowance resolutions, partly with the object, it is said, of watching the Manitoba representatives, and to see how their stand will affect the government's majority. In this connection the Ottawa correspondent of the *Gazette* has the following: "From what I can gather, an escape from the present difficulty, not unsatisfactory to the people of Manitoba, will be found." Mr. Scarth, Winnipeg's energetic representative, is distributing among his fellow members pamphlets containing letters dealing with disallowance from a Manitoba standpoint.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

VICTORIA HOUSE.
Closing Out Sale
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
—COMMENCING—
SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.
THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED
At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.
WILLIAM DENNY.
☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

Spring Tweeds
AND
SUPERB TROUSERINGS
JUST RECEIVED.
A. GREGG & SON,
ARTIST TAILORS,
Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.
feb11

New Goods! Everything New!
Ladies' Jubilee Shoes, Men's Hand Sewed Opera,
The Celebrated Walkemphast,
Spring Heel, French Kid, Hand Sewn,
Louis XV, Neilson, Tenacious Pat Lawn Tennis
--AT--
GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,
FORT STREET.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
Having sold the Stock of Merchandise and Good-Will of the business heretofore carried on by me to Messrs.
ANGUS & GORDON,
I hereby thank the public of Victoria and customers throughout the country for the liberal patronage they favored me with, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successors.
April 18th, 1887. A. OFNER.
Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.
ap19 ANGUS & GORDON.

SPRING GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED.
☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.
BAKER'S BON MARCHE,
mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of
SWISS EMBROIDERIES.
Columbia House,
Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

Yorkshire Market,
ESTABLISHED 1858.
W. W. EVANS & CO.,
Yates Street, between Government and Broad.
Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 ly

TOWN OF FARWELL.
Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at
112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

Hats, Hats, Hats.
From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.
All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.
mar14

THE GENUINE
BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY
W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.,
Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.
The Superiority
OF THE
Bell Organ
has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.
Intending purchasers will do well to call on the
AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,
C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,
Government Street.
sep11

COMPLETE REVOLUTION
IN
Monumental Work
WHITE BRONZE
MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY indestructible.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
Over 500 Beautiful Designs.
Send for Price List & Circulars.
WHITE BRONZE

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria,
H. G & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS,
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov28 D&W

John Weiler,
MANUFACTURER OF
FURNITURE
OF ALL GRADES,
And Importer of
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
-AGENT FOR DOMINION
WIRE MATTRESSES,
Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also
IRON BEDSTEADS
Combined with above Mattress.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.
jan26

FOR SALE.
MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,
$10 per Dozen Cash
--ALSO,--
Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.
Apply to
A. FERGUSON, Agent
DANIELL & CO., Government St.
Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar16 12m

FOR SALE,
Craigflower Steam Mills
Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of
OATMEAL
In the Province. Also,
A PEARL BARLEY MILL
Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity.
Apply to
sep21 D. F. ADAMS.

Kings Head Beer Hall,
JOHNSON STREET
THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the [illegible] Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.
GOERING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan21

ELECTION IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

A Day of Much Rejoicing—A Big Feast, Music and Dancing.

Election day is celebrated with much rejoicing, just as it used to be before Europeans came to America. The Spanish chroniclers tell us that it was then customary for those going out of office to give a banquet to their successors, and at the present time the authorities of those villages always spread a banquet election day. The entire repast is placed on the table at once, except the tortillas. Fresh supplies of these are brought steaming hot to the table every few minutes.

Only men take part in this feast of the politicians and boys wait on them. In the evening the hall is cleared for dancing; then the women and girls appear. They are dressed with colored embroidery and have bright colored scarfs around their shoulders. Bulk seems to be their idea of elegance, for each has several very full skirts, all stiffly starched. Their gold ornaments, earrings, necklaces and finger rings are very numerous—made from ore found in their native soil. Some of the girls are beautiful, though all are short in stature like the men.

The musical instrument most used by these people is the marimba, played after the manner of a dulcimer, but made of wood and pieces of hide. The tones of the marimba are plaintive, sweet and melodious. It can be heard at a long distance in the still night air.

The women sit around the room, but the men stand in groups. When the dancing is to commence one of them only advances to the middle of the floor and nods to the woman he desires for a partner. She leaves her seat and goes to face him, standing a few feet off. They perform a jig, hardly moving their bodies, though the steps are varied and rapid; occasionally they exchange places, but never clasp hands. Without even looking at her partner, the woman returns to her seat when the fancy takes her, and he, without changing his position, invites some one else by a nod, for he is expected to remain on foot till the music ceases. Then another takes his place; so dancing is kept up till midnight, all conducting themselves with the greatest decorum, but merry peals of laughter are heard now and again, and every one seems perfectly happy, chatting gayly as they wend their way homeward in the soft moonlight.—Cor. Home Journal.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOT.

The Pellets Formed of an Alloy of Arsenic and Lead—Process in Detail.

"Lead shot," said Mr. Tracy, "though sometimes made of lead alone, is almost always formed of an alloy of arsenic and lead. The arsenic is introduced in the form of arsenious acid or the sulphuret. The object of the addition of the arsenic is to render the hard, brittle qualities of the lead softer and more ductile, and of the proper consistence to take the globular form. Owing to the rapid decomposition of the arsenic it is treated by itself in the bottom of the melting kettle. A cover is placed over the substance, and its stem, which rises up through the kettle, is fastened down. The lead is then added above the cover, and when melted the cover is lifted out of the liquid mass, which instantly becomes permeated with the arsenic beneath. The alloy thus produced contains forty-five pounds of arsenic to the ton of lead, and is known as 'temper.' This again is added, in the proportion of 1 per cent., to the pure lead, and thus the shot alloy, containing a very small percentage of arsenic, is produced.

"The temper pots hold about a ton of metal each. After the shot has reached the bottom of the well it is at once lifted out by an elevator and thrown upon an inclined drying table, over which they slide, falling finally into a wire gauze rotating cylinder. Then they are rolled and ground together, and in this way the minute burrs upon them are removed. From the cylinder another elevator lifts the shot upon a screening table. This consists of a serious of planes arranged at gradually decreasing heights. Between each two there is an interval.

"The shot being started at the head of the highest plane will, if perfect, roll from one plane to another, jumping over the intermediate spaces. If imperfect, however, it tumbles and goes back to the melting kettle. The good shot, after passing this ordeal, reaches the separators. It should be explained that there are usually several tables, each being devoted to a different size of shot. The little leaden globes are next elevated to the top cylinder of a series, arranged on an incline. They are conical in form and covered with perforated sheet brass. Each cylinder serves as a sieve for a particular size of shot, retaining that and allowing all smaller sizes to escape. The shifting goes on until each cylinder has picked out the particular class of shot to which it is adapted. The sizes of shot are standard. The smallest is known as 'dust,' and then comes 'No. 12,' which is .05 inch in diameter, 2,330 shot going to the ounce.—New York Mail and Express.

Lorne and His Luck.

The Marquis of Lorne, the eldest of the lot, has totally failed to make a place for himself in public service or estimation. Accounts differ greatly among those who know him as to his talents and disposition, but there can be no opinions as to his failure from a popular point of view. No doubt his position in a royal family, yet not of it, has been most trying and difficult. One can realize something of this from the fact that the heir of the Argylls has never been raised, even by courtesy, to the rank of his wife, whereas the Battenberg sub-lieutenant, offspring of a morganatic marriage, and not recognized as a prince at any court on the continent, is made a royal highness and a Knight of the Garter at the very start.

There is a feeling that Lorne ought to have resented this and stood up for his rights. It may well be that the public would have sat on him if he had, and it is not easy to see just how he could have done it, but the fact remains that he is rated a poor spirited creature because he hasn't done it. The English, too, are in the habit of railing at the huge families which their princes and princesses pile upon the tax eating list annually; yet I fancy that the spectacle of Lord Lorne's childless fifteen years of wedlock really vexes them more than would the presence of a half dozen little Lornes at the public crib.—London Cor. New York Times.

Deliciousness of the Langi Nut.

Did you ever eat a Langi nut? I want to give a hint to the fancy grocery dealers, who, all of them, read the newspapers every day. Let them invest in Langi nuts. Probably there is not one person out of 5,000 in New York who knows what a Langi nut is. A mild eyed young friend of mine, who has a weakness for wandering around the Chinese quarter in Mott street, gave me something one day which resembled a dried specimen of the pictures of bread fruit which appear in the illustrated geographies. It was almost as light as a feather, and as I turned it in my hand I asked him what I should do with it.

"Break it open," he answered. I did so. The shell was as slight as that of a paper almond, and gave to the easiest pressure. Within was something that looked like a cross between a prune and a Malaga raisin.

"Eat," said the mild eyed young man.

I ate my first Langi nut. Well, it resembled in taste the most delicate preserve. You have eaten marrons glaces and have dallied with candied apricots, but for the king, queen, prince and whole royal family of sweets, you want to eat a Langi nut to fully realize the orientalism of saccharine bliss.—New York Star.

Low Rents in London.

Rents are falling in London at a remarkable rate, owing chiefly to the relief of the congested regions through the suburban extensions and the improved facilities for reaching these suburbs. The change is confined chiefly to the most populous and least wealthy districts.—London Letter.

FAT AND OILY.

What is Said of British Columbia's Black Codfish Abroad.

Says the Ottawa *Evening Journal*: There is every likelihood that the first step in the direction of inaugurating the prospective industry of packing the black codfish found off the British Columbia coast will be taken shortly. Honorable Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was waited upon this morning by a representative of one of the largest fishing companies doing business in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the object of securing information regarding the British Columbia fishing banks. Mr. Foster's interviewer starts immediately for the Pacific Coast province for the purpose of prospecting. Government officials in the province will give him all information, and on his return, should his report prove favorable the firm will begin operations on the Pacific coast, dry-curing the fish for export. The Fisheries' Department propose to send another exploratory expedition to the northern waters of British Columbia this summer with the object of completing the work begun last year during Mr. Foster's transcontinental trip. The results already achieved are regarded as demonstrating the enormous fisheries wealth of the province. The black cod, a superior food fish about which little has heretofore been known, abounds from Cape Flattery to the Arctic Ocean. This fish is very fat and oily. It especially abounds in the northern waters, where the famous banks were discovered last year.

The Toronto Shrievalty

Is a perplexing question to settle. A large number of Mr. Mowat's personal and political friends are urging the appointment of his son, Fred, for the following reasons: (1) that Mr. Mowat, on account of his attention to the affairs of the province, is a comparatively poor man; (2) that he has sustained large losses within recent years; and therefore that he ought to respect the request of his friends and make the appointment. On the other hand are many who seriously object to such an appointment, as it would lay Mr. Mowat open to the charge of nepotism, and that it would be made a handle of by the opposition. The names of Messrs. J. Gordon Brown, late of the *Globe*, Peter Ryan, and Mr. Hugh Miller, (father-in-law to Mr. Thomas Dunn, of Vancouver, and as sterling a reformer as ever breathed) are also mentioned. Gordon Brown's claims on his party are away and above those of any other man, but since the change in the administration of the *Globe* there has been lack of cordiality between Mr. Brown and Mr. Mowat. Despite this, however, Mr. Brown has asked for the office and Mr. Mowat, perhaps, is tempted to accept the olive branch held out. For years they were intimate friends, and while Gordon Brown was in the *Globe* it was Mr. Mowat and he that ran the Reform party in Ontario and the other members of the Cabinet recorded their decrees. There are no less than 5 vacancies in shrievalties at Mr. Mowat's disposal at present. His bed is anything but one of roses.

Navigation on the Nooksack.

The Whatcom *Reveille* agitates the placing of a good reliable steamer on the Nooksack river to ply between that town and Lynden, just beyond the boundary line at Sumas. It is said that thousands of tons of produce and merchandise would be shipped on steamer to and from points on the river if a good steamer, properly managed, was put upon the route. Capt. Randolph, of the Edith, has appeared to lost sight of all other considerations except the matter of exorbitant rates and charges. He charges $8 per ton on freight to Lynden, and even at these charges subject the dealers to delays and disappointments. It is claimed that a proper steamer on this route and reasonable rates charged that it would be great a advantage to the Sumas and Chilliwhack farmers.

Domestic Home Rule Exemplified

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* writes: The latest story on the question of Home Rule is coupled with the name of Mr. Baker, of Victoria, B. C. The story runs that during the elections Mr. Baker was asked what stand he had taken in parliament on the question of Home Rule. For the life of him he could not remember at the moment how he had voted, but with ready wit, pointing to Mrs. Baker, who occupied a seat on the platform, he asked if the audience did not think he had Home Rule enough right on the premises to be able to form a just and righteous conclusion. Mr. Baker weights 126 lbs., his wife 219, and thereafter his campaign was not troubled with the question of Ireland's wrongs.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

NEW BINDERY

G. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing establishment on the north side of Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artificial flower and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

G. A. ROEDDE.

Johnson St. bet. Broad and Douglas, north side.

Victoria April 14. 1mo.

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. a24

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. HALLANDAINE.
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr., Manufacturer's Agent
corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov6

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Sooke District, thence due north 60 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 100 chains to N. E. corner of Section 52, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 1aw-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at Jackson Bay, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 50 chains Northwest of the beach and running North forty (40) chains thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

VAN BREMER.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-1aw2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less in the Homathko River Valley Coast district. Described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East to the right bank of said slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-1aw2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 60 chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Indian Reserve Campbell river, and running West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-1aw2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 480 acres of land situated in the Campbell River Valley, Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 10 chains West of the South Fork of Campbell river, and about 40 chains South of the main Campbell river from which running West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-1aw2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated near Beaver Creek, Loughborough Inlet Coast District and described as follows: Commencing half a mile from head of bay and running North 40 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19th, 1887. mar23 1aw-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the North West corner of a small lake about three miles West of Menzies bay and running West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria March 19th, 1887. mr23-1aw1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46, Sooke District; thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 1aw-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated in the Osoyoos Division, Yale District, described as follows: Commencing at southwest corner of my purchase Block No. 2; thence east 57 chains; thence south 80 chains to Thomas Ellis's purchase; thence west 25 chains to Okanagan Lake, following lake to point of starting. Also commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 155, Group 1; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement. Also commencing at southeast corner of Lot 187; thence north 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

ALFRED H. WADE.

February 25, 1887. feb25 1aw 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 250 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point, on Ganges Harbor, south of the preemption of M. J. Norton, and containing 250 acres, more or less.

JOHN NORTON.

3rd March, 1887. mar19 1aw 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing about 1600 acres, situate on Valdes Island, Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Cape Mudge Indian Reserve, thence running east 60 chains; thence running north 160 chains; thence west to the shore line of Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of Lot 8 in said district; thence east 51 chains and 50 links; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 7 chains to shore line; thence following shore line in a southerly direction to place of commencement.

M. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap6 1aw 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing 160 acres more or less situate in Sayward District described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 26 Sayward District, thence running west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; along the west boundary of Lot 26 to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap6 1aw-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from a tract of land containing (168) one hundred and sixty eight acres situated on Bowen Island, more particularly described as follows:—

Commencing at the northeast corner of our claim, lately purchased from J. Kerr; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

CROFT & ANGUS.
Per H. A. Harrison.

Victoria, April 16, 1887. ap16 1aw 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 1aw-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 260 acres of land situated in the Homathko River Valley Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River, it being the Northeast corner of W. Van Bremer's claim from which running West 40 chains; thence North 68 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of beginning.

M. C. IRELAND.

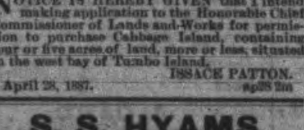
Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-1aw2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Cabbage Island, containing four or five acres of land, more or less, situated in the west bay of Tumbo Island.

ISSACK PATTON.

April 28, 1887. ap28 2m

S. S. HYAMS,



OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec29 1m

OATS, OATS

OATS.

Seed and Feed Oats.
Seed and Feed Barley.
Grass Seeds.
Chevalier Barley.
Ground Barley.
Chopped Feed.
Wheat, Bran.
Middlings.
Oil Cake, Meal.
Peas, Rye, etc.

For sale at
HOWARD TILTON'S,
mar30 1m Wharf St., Victoria.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap. Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12, 1887. 2m D&W

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood AND Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Telephone Call No. 149. jan4

DALBY'S

Eureka Livery & Sale

STABLES,

Pandora Street, opp. Methodist Church.

Has on hand some of the

Best Buggy and Saddle Horses

For Hire or for sale, suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride or drive. Handsome Phaetons for sale or hire.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 30.
ap13 1m

COOPER'S

DIPPING POWDER,

Dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used for Ticks, Fly, Scab and all other Sheep Dipppping purposes.

We have now a stock of this celebrated Powder and are prepared to supply it as required.

WELCH RITHET & CO.

apr 16-1mo Agents for B. C.

WARNING!

Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING SASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered as usual for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 15 YEARS on finest Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN P. ELFORD, P.O. Box 284, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect. Orders may be left with S. C. BURRIS, Architect, where samples can be seen. f11 1mo

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

jan8

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

☞ When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.
Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. E. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass.
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARRETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY, WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ZEALANDIA.

June 3 ... at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU.

The magnificent steamer "Australia," May 24.

☞ For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC

Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro	May 21, 2 p.m.
City of New York	June 15, 2 p.m.
City of Sydney	July 23, 2 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 13, 2 p.m.

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 1st and 15th of each month at 10 a. m. for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.
aug 4 San Francisco.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

☞ Ladies admitted into all departments. Send for circulars.

Notices.

Notice of Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ADMITTED AS a full partner, from the 1st instant, Mr. LOUIS GARCIA DUMBLETON. The style of the firm will henceforth be known as Hall, Goepel & Co.

HALL & GOEPEL.

Victoria B. C., April 26, 1887 ap 26-1m

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886 MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

Portland Advertisem'ts

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM, LANNING & CO.
aug 14 tf Proprietors.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc.,—producing Urinary Disorders, such as too Frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Falling memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

CHAS HAYWARD
Funeral Director
and Embalmer.
Langley Street, Victoria.

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money Advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box [illegible]

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
june8 D&W

THE ST. CHARLES.
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb18

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.
Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.
Office open all night. Consultation free. apl3

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin	☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.	T. S. HALL, M. D., C. M.

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,
CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,
Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. H. FISHER,
ARCHITECT,
Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. BEETON & Co.
35 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,
GROCER,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.)
HOME INDUSTRY.
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call: 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established 1797. Amount insured, $300,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent.
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan3 1y

Consult DR. ROBERTS,
20½ Kearny Street,
He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question.

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Special Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

LOST MANHOOD,

Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, [illegible]

DR. ROBERTS, [illegible] street, San Francisco, Cal.

Pasture! Pasture!

THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible]

TOBACCO.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Have received a fresh supply of Messrs. J. B. PACE & CO.'S Celebrated Tobaccos, as under:

ESCORT CHEWING, - - 13 Oz. Plugs.
do. do. - 16 Oz. do. Smooth.
SCROLL TAG SMOKING, 7 Oz. Twists.
do. do. do. 14 Oz. Tibbets.
KENTUCKY SMILE, CHEWING.
CROSS SWORDS, LONG CUT, SMOKING.

Myrtle Navy, Climax, Jackson's Best, and other kinds always on sale.

Sole Agents for Duke's Cameo Cigarettes.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE TIMES is greater in this province than that of any other journal. It is an unrivalled medium through which the people can be reached. Try it and be convinced of its superiority over all others.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—No mails from the east last night.

Thirty Days more for bargains at Denny's Clearing-Out Sale.

—Something good for breakfast. Prime Finnan Haddocks, fresh, at FELL & Co's.*

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous ESTEY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine. *

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a genuine COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—The weather is still cold and disagreeable. Spring may be lingering in the lap of winter, but summer is several laps behind.

—A well selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL GOODS, at J. BARNSLEY'S, Fort street, near Douglas. *

—A house and lot, situated in one of the best parts of the city, for sale; lovely view, good drainage and water. Address X, TIMES office. *

—The Remington type writer is far superior to any other, being the simplest, strongest, most durable and most rapid writing machine made. M. W. Waitt & Co., are sole agents for B. C. *

—Another shipment of Novelties in Jerseys, Children's Dresses, Hosiery, Dress Goods, &c., &c., received this day at the Lansdowne House, Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor. *

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, JOS. SOMMERS, Government St. *

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to the 31st of March last are $1,878,000 and the working expenses, $1,869,000. The month of February was a specially expensive one for the company's operations in consequence of the blockades.

—The London correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* cables: The *St. James' Gazette* says the National Park in the Rocky mountains can be reached in fourteen days from Liverpool and may become a favorite health and pleasure resort for English people of leisure.

—Mr. Maginnis, agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is trying to make arrangement for a regular boat to ply between Seattle and Port Moody. His visit to Tacoma for a boat proved unsuccessful. It is rumored that the Eliza Anderson will probably be chartered for that service.

A Noble Hero.

A private despatch from Nanaimo says that Mr. E. G. Prior, M. P. P., of this city, has proved himself to be a veritable hero in searching for and recovering the bodies of the unfortunate miners who suffered such agonies before death came to their relief in the fearful colliery catastrophe which occurred at Nanaimo last Tuesday evening. By his deliberate and carefully considered movements he inspired those around him with confidence in themselves and their capabilities. Each and all deserve the greatest of credit for the true heroism displayed by them under such trying and dangerous circumstances.

Railroad Contract Sublet.

A Seattle dispatch of the 4th states that Messrs. Anderson and Ashworth have just been awarded by Earle & Co., contractors, the sub-contract of five miles for clearing, grubbing and grading sections 1074 to 1274, situated in Squak slough, and will begin work immediately. Earle & Co. have also let a sub-contract to Mr. Alloway near the further end of the thirty miles. Following are the names of those holding sub-contracts on the thirty miles awarded Earle, Hill & Co.: Anderson & Ashworth, Mr. Alloway, Spafford & Co., Mr. Parker, McBeth & Haren.

The W. & N. P. R. R.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald writes us that he is still in Ottawa and hopeful of being able to secure the land grant for his projected railway—the Winnipeg and Northern Pacific Railroad, the coast terminus of which is to be at Fort Simpson. He wants 6,400 a mile from Winnipeg to Lac La Biche, 10,000 a mile from there to Peace River, and 12,000 acres a mile from Peace River to Fort Simpson. If he is successful 150 miles will be constructed this summer.

The New Route.

A dispatch was received in the city today from a large provision house in San Francisco stating that the Geo. W. Elder's freight cargo was so full that no more could be crowded on her. Another steamer having a full cargo on board for eastern points over the C. P. R. will leave on Monday for Port Moody. The new route is evidently a serious disturbing element in the transcontinental routes and Interstate freight rates.

Cowichan District.

The vote recorded in this electoral district yesterday will be counted to-morrow morning by the returning officer, Mr. Wilbur, at Somenos. There is much speculation as to the successful candidate. The sporting fraternity, however, did not go much of their pile on the result.

The Rule of the Road.

We are somewhat surprised to observe that our friend of the *Standard* has fallen into an unpardonable error on the momentous question of "the rule of the road," here and elsewhere. It is not correct that "in every English (British) country the rule of the road is on passing (when meeting) a carriage or team to keep to the left," although we believe that is the prevailing custom in most British countries. In the province of Ontario, for instance, and on the mainland of British Columbia vehicles pass to the right; the same custom obtains in Manitoba and Quebec. In New Brunswick, and perhaps in the other Atlantic provinces, drivers pass to the left, "English" fashion. The *Standard* is again wrong when it says, "our city council have adopted the American system, which will make it very inconvenient for teamsters or hack drivers, who will be obliged to observe the American rule in the city and the English when they are beyond the city boundaries." As this statement is calculated to mislead drivers, with the possible result of frequent collisions, we copy clause 22:

Every person riding or driving along any street shall keep to his left-hand side except when passing another horse or vehicle which is going in the same direction or standing still.

The only time when a driver can pass on the right hand side is when passing another vehicle *going in the same direction* or standing still. This law is as plain as a pike-staff.

Chinese Devices.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 29th says: An ingenious scheme by which the Chinese fraudulently evade the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act and obtain a landing in this city, was discovered to-day. A Chinese resident called at the dock where the steamer City of Sydney was, on which another Chinaman who holds no return certificate is detained and asked permission to give his countryman a loaf of bread. The suspicion of the customs inspector was aroused and the loaf was closely examined, and was found to contain a Chinese written document giving full instructions to the detained Chinamen to be temporarily landed by a writ of habeas corpus, and how to answer questions regarding previous residence so as to be permitted to remain in the United States when taken before a Federal Judge. The Chinaman who attempted to convey the bread aboard the steamer had escaped arrest by flight.

A Sixty Cent Rate.

A consignment of 2000 barrels of refined sugar was sent from San Francisco to Minneapolis a few days since by the American Sugar Refining Co., over the lines of the P. C. S. Co. and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The rate was 60c. per 100 lbs. The American transcontinental lines are charging $1.15 per 100 lbs to the same point, and on reduction is expected until after the meeting of the Interstate Commission in Chicago on the 5th prox. The old special rate to Missouri river points was fifty cents per hundred. By the suspension of the long and short haul clause for seventy-five days the field for the sale of sugar refined in this state will be greatly extended, but no increase in price is predicted.

On a Cow-Catcher.

Lady Macdonald will probably sue the editor of the *Bulletin* for libel. The wood cut engraving of "Lady Macdonald, an English noble woman," riding on a cow-catcher through the Gold Range, which appeared in a well known American weekly, is about as true to life as a *Colonist* editorial is true to fact. Lady Macdonald is represented as a lively young woman of 25, sitting on the platform of the cow-catcher, her feet hanging down near the rails, with one hand holding a parasol and the other grasping a stanchion to support her in the perilous position. Altogether the picture is a remarkable evidence of the power of the artist's imagination.

The Concordia.

The Concordia is still in the zenith of its success. This week there are three new artists, Miss Bessie Turner, W. E. Turner and Larry O'Neil, the Irish gentleman, all stars. Miss Jennie Haywood, Miss Frankie Whitcombe and the *petite* Minnie Bickett are still here, and last but not least Johnnie Cain and Billy Gilbert, the funny 'uns. *

Gazette Appointments.

His Honor the Lieut.-Gov. has been pleased to make the following appointments: Arthur Patrick Cummins, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral District of Kootenay. Hugh Watt, Esq., M. D., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral District of Cariboo.

Evangelistic.

Mrs. Hemus will speak to-night in the Methodist Church school-room, Broad street. Those who attended this lady's evangelistic services about a year ago, will be pleased to hear her again. She is an eloquent and impressive speaker.

We Take It.

We take the coin, the customers take the bargains, and the bargains take the cake; everybody says so when they see our $5 Serge Suits. A. GILMORE, JOHNSON STREET. *

Black Cod.

Mr. T. Mowat has informed the *Columbian* that another expedition will be sent out this season to test the black cod fisheries. A steam schooner will probably be employed.

The Earl of Ottawa.

The rumor is again revived that Sir John Macdonald is to be raised to the peerage on the 30th of June next, and that Charles Tupper will become premier.

You Should See Them.

Two CARLOADS buggies direct from the manufacturers, special prices, new styles. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf St. *

Nova Scotians!

LABRADOR HERRINGS, FINNAN HADDOCKS at NEUFELDER & [illegible].

For Artists Only.

We have just received direct Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors; a large assortment of Brushes, Plaques, and Terra Cotta Ware, which we will sell at our usual low prices.

B. C. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,
Next door to the Post Office.

ANNIVERSARY SOCIAL

Of the St. Joseph's Social and Literary Society—A Great Success.

The first anniversary social of the St. Joseph's Social and Literary Society held at the Theatre Comique last evening was a great success, both as regards the attendance, which was very large, and the ability displayed by the members taking part in the entertainment. The first piece on the programme, a selection by the Jubilee Amateur Orchestra, composed of Miss Farron, Messrs. Lombard, Blanchard, Gore, T. S. Burnes and W. Duck, was well rendered. Mr. H. H. Whittaker recited "Shamus O'Brien," which pleased the audience immensely. Miss Emma Kelly gave a violin solo, "I Puritani," handling the bow with the grace and ease of a professional, and was encored. Mr. F. H. Lang sang "Alice, where art thou?" and was the recipient of applause. Miss Clara Cameron was accorded an enthusiastic reception and sang "Waiting" in a delightful manner. A piano duett by the Misses Magirl was well rendered. Mr. T. S. Gore's song, "Friar of Orders Gray," was sung in that gentleman's usually good style. A tableaux entitled "The Flower of the family" closed the first part of the entertainment. An interval of twenty minutes was allowed for refreshments which were dispensed by the ladies of the committee. The second part of the programme was opened with another selection by the amateur jubilee orchestra. This was followed by a tableaux entitled "No Rose without a Thorn," in which Miss Reidel made a very pretty rose. Mr. Chas. McNiff's topical song "Bye and Bye," contained a number of clever local hits and was encored several times. A piano duett by Miss Farron and Miss Martha Campbell was excellently rendered. Mr. Lombard sang "Mystic Melody" in good voice and was encored. Miss Hyams gave an original recitation, and although young proved herself to be an elocutionist of considerable ability. She received three *encores*. A piano solo by Miss Sehl was brilliantly executed. Capt. Couvrette sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" in good style, and for an *encore* gave "Larry O'Brien." The Captain might, with advantage to himself, drop the latter song from his boquet of melodies; it is getting to be considerable of a chestnut. Miss Hyams recited Tennyson's Jubilee ode. The entertainment was brought to a close with a tableaux, "Fifty Years a Queen," in which Miss Kate O'Brien looked every inch a Queen. The tableaux was well presented and enthusiastically applauded. The entertainment was without doubt one of the most successful ever held in this city, and the members of the society have cause for congratulation.

The Canadian Northwest.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* in writing of the Canadian Northwest says: The advantages which the great Canadian Northwest offers to the energetic as a field for emigration have been the theme of many a dissertation from peer and peasant alike, but perhaps the plain facts were never set forth in so clear and practical a light as in a handbook just issued under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This stupendous enterprise, revealing as it does, the vast but imperfectly developed resources of a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is in itself an illustration of what may be accomplished by strong determination, and the company having done their part, it only remains that the track should be peopled by settlers who are possessed of nerve and are not unwilling to work. The hand-book alluded to has been issued mainly with reference to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in a preface to its interesting contents Mr. Archer Baker, of 17 James street, Liverpool, who is European traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, puts the matter in short compass. High rents, high taxes, and all the pinching and worrying undergone by farmers in trying to make ends meet in the old country may be exchanged for no rents, light taxes, free schools, and cheap food in the Northwest; while the farm laborer, with very little or no capital, may, if he will persevere, own his own farm, his own house, and call no man master—and not take long to do it either. Working out this formula, the intending settler is provided in the pamphlet with a variety of detail relating to Manitoba, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia upon all the points which one would naturally have to take into consideration before embarking upon an enterprise that should be attended with favorable results. The information afforded is ample, but Mr. Archer Baker invites enquiries regarding any additional matters that may present themselves. Perhaps the most practical portion of the handbook consists of a number of letters from successful settlers relating their individual experiences, and these will be read with special interest.

Incorrect as Usual.

In our issue of last evening, we inadvertently referred to Hon. F. G. Vernon, as "Provincial Treasurer," a position in the cabinet which is still vacant. The stupid fellow who edits the *Colonist* during the absence of the responsible editors—one being at Clinton and the other at Nanaimo—attempts the role of the critic in this morning's issue, but succeeds only in exhibiting his stupendous vanity and ignorance. We spoke of Mr. Vernon as the "Provincial Treasurer," and the *Colonist* says:

"In giving the returns of the Yale election, the *Times* refers to the Hon. Mr. Vernon as the 'provincial secretary.'"

When a critic misquotes the words he is criticising, only one of two conclusions can be come to. He does so wilfully, and hence is untruthful and unreliable; or he does so ignorantly, and consequently is unreliable and untruthful. If we were "incorrect as usual" in using the words "Provincial Treasurer," our cotemporary was perhaps as "correct as usual" in quoting those words to be "Provincial Secretary."

The Late Mrs. Helmcken.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. D. Helmcken took place this afternoon, the *cortege* leaving the residence of the Hon. Dr. Helmcken at 2:30 p. m. There was a very large procession of carriages, while the sacred edifice was filled by the friends of the bereaved husband and of the departed, ladies being present in large numbers. The handsome casket was completely hidden from view by a thick mass of flowers neatly arranged on the sides in beautiful garlands. Bishop Cridge read the impressive service and offered up a brief and appropriate prayer, and the choir sang a hymn. Shortly after 3 p. m. the procession again formed and proceeded to Ross Bay Cemetery, where the remains were consigned to the grave in the presence of many citizens, whose grief at the death of one so young and accomplished was deep and heartfelt. The pall-bearers were: Captain Lewis, A. Munro, J. D. Pemberton, R. Finlayson, R. E. Jackson, Wm. Charles, J. Trutch and G. Hargreaves.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkable low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. H. Hale, representing the *Scientific American* and New York *Tribune*, is in the city.

Mr. A. A. Sandeman, representing E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers of Montreal, is in the city and stopping at the Driard.

Passengers by the Princess Louise last night from Burrard Inlet: A Trudell, A B Leigh, S S Reinhart, R Hughes, J Demars, J Lacasse, R Damock, Wm McDonald, Belle McMillan, A Provost, W Dolph, G Olsen, J Eltron, S Johnson, G Erinfest, J R Dixon, M Anderson, J Barber, J Thomas, J McSourby, S Goodfellow, Capt Gaudin, D A McDonal, J S McDonald, F G Simpson, Ross, H Whittenhugh, Miss Byrne, A Ward.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Helen Blum sailed for the northwest coast this forenoon, in quest of seal.

The Boscowitz is advertised to leave for Fort Simpson at 6 p. m. to-morrow.

The City of Chester left San Francisco at 9 a. m. to-day for Victoria.

The bark Escort is alongside Hall & Goepel's wharf discharging. She is consigned to Tai Soong & Co.

The ship Thos. M. Reed, 12 days from San Francisco, was towed to Departure Bay yesterday.

The ship St. Charles, Capt. Purinton, 1662 net tonnage, which arrived in San Francisco on the 9th ult. from Philadelphia, loaded with general merchandise, was chartered on Tuesday at the former port to load coal at Departure Bay for a return cargo.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures, Performance of the Messiah, held at Victoria Theatre April 18, 1887:

RECEIPTS:

To cash for 146 tickets (dress circle and parquet)	$146 00
Less three children	1 50
	$144 50
To cash for g[illegible]y tickets	10 70
To cash for s[illegible]ckets	2 00
To cash for [illegible] books	5 45
	$162 65

EXPENDITURES:

By payment of Theatre rent	$ 50 00
By payment of Theatre gas	7 50
By payment for music, orchestra and platform	59 00
By drayage on musical instruments	3 00
By payments to M. Miller, programmes	8 30
By payment to Standard, Colonist and Times, advertising	17 50
	$145 58
By balance surplus	17 07
	$162 65
Surplus balance to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Fund	$ 17 07
Victoria Theatre Co., Limited, donation to the Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital fund	50 00
Walter Davies, theatre janitor do do	5 00
Total donations	$ 72 07

Examined and found correct,
EDWARD WHITE.

WILLIAM M. CHUDLEY,
Hony. Secretary.

Victoria, 6th May, 1887.

For Fort Simpson and Way Ports.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THE STEAMER

"BARBARA BOSCOWITZ"

Will sail from Spratt's Wharf
On SATURDAY Evening, May 7th,
AT SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

For Fort Simpson, and all way ports. No freight received on the wharf after 6 p. m. on Friday, May 6th.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEORGE E. MUNRO, Agent.
may5 At J. D. Warren's office, Wharf Street.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

May 8, - Geo. W. Elder,
AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p.m. on Friday, 6th May.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. may4

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON THE teaching staff of the Victoria City Public Schools, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Board of Trustees until noon of May 18th. [illegible]

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Secretary.
ap21 td

Men's Suits from $5 00
Boys' Suits from 2 00
Men's Pants from........ 1 50

—AT—

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co.'s
Cheap Variety Store,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Douglas Street.

ARRIVED AT

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium,

A VERY FINE LINE OF

Ladies', Misses and Children's

PHILADELPHIA GOODS.

As usual, Prices Extremely Low. Repairing receives prompt attention.

CORNER GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

NEW TO-DAY.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION
FURNITURE.

Thursday, May 12, 11 a. m.

I have been instructed by
James R. Anderson, Esq.,
To sell by Auction, at his Residence,
CLEMATIS COTTAGE,
KINGSTON STREET, JAMES BAY,
All his Household Furniture and Effects.

Walnut Extension Table, Mahogany Chairs and Book Case, Oak Side Board, Fancy Screen, Easy Chairs, Sewing Machine (Singer), Engravings, Hand Painted Dessert Set, Dummy Table Waiter, 2 Jap Tea Sets, Platedware, Cut Glass Decanters, Wine, Champagne and Ale Glasses, Dickson's Cutlery, 2 Dessert Sets in Cases, Set Fish Knives and Forks in Case, Fish Slicer and Fork in case, Pair Plate Entre Dishes, Fire Irons.

A KIRKMAN PIANO.

Brussels Carpet, Card Table, Steel Engravings, Silver Lamps, Vases, Bronze Ornaments, Lambrekins, Bureaus, Abalone Shells, Handsome Glass Epergne, Five o'clock Tea Table and Tea Set, Lustre Vases, Dresden Ornaments, Easy Chairs, 2 splendid Grizzly Bear Skins, Black Bear, Cariboo and other Skins, 2 Fine Mountain Sheep Heads, Snow Shoes, Indian Paddles, Cricket Bats, Croquet Set and Stand, Mahogany Hat Rack, Linoleum, Fish Rods, &c., Walnut Bedroom Set, Mattress, Pillows, Blankets, Cedar Wardrobe, Mahogany Dressing Table, Drawers, Toilet Set, Curtains, Mirror, Stove, Lamps, &c., &c., Eureka Range, Crockery, Ice Cream Freezer, Preserve Pans, Stone Jars, Meat Safes, Mason's Preserve Jars, Lawn Mower and Roller, Hose, Garden Tools, Wardian Fern Case, Garden Hand Glasses.

A Fine Assortment of Plants.

Camellia Pelardia, Pelargoniums Abalias, Geraniums, Heliotrope in bloom, Aloe, Acacia, Lobelias in bloom, Wreath of Heaven Calla Lillies, Petunias in bloom, Hare-foot, Choice Ferns, Fuchsias in bloom, Native Ferns, Cactus in bloom, California Ferns, English Maiden Hair, Hanging Baskets, Choicest Ferns and Plants in bloom. Musk in pots.

The above enumerated articles will be open to inspection day before sale.

GEO. BYRNES,
my6 Auctioneer.

BOYS' & YOUTHS'
CLOTHING.

200 Suits to Choose from,

—AT THE—

Mechanics' Cash Store
48 JOHNSON STREET,
mar14

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock, AT NOON, of Saturday, May 7th, for the erection of a Frame dwelling on Menzies Street. Plans can be seen at my office after 12 o'clock, April 30th.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

E. H. FISHER,
apr 29 Architect.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. C. SMITH, SON OF the late John Smith, desires to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has recovered health sufficiently to enable him to resume his occupation of chimney sweeping and carpet beating, etc. Orders left at Doughty's Grocery store, corner Fort and Blanchard street, or at my residence, Collinson street, will receive prompt attention.

apr 13-1m J. C. SMITH.

NOTICE.

Neither the owner or the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the schooner Helen Blum.

A. F. CARLSON, Master.
Victoria, April 29th. ap30

Amusements.

WONDERFUL!

THE STONE MAN!

Is now on Exhibition at the
BEE HIVE,
FORT STREET. ap19 1m

I. O. O. F.

Picnic AND Regatta

—AT—

SHAWNIGAN LAKE,

—ON—

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887

The proceeds to be given to the Provincial

JUBILEE HOSPITAL FUNDS.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

1. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, between crews of Lodges I. O. O. F. Prize, $25; entrance fee, $5. Three boats to enter or no race.

2. Single Sculls, outriggers, handicap, open to all comers. Morton Prize, $25; Second Prize $10, in case three boats enter. Entrance fee, $3.

3. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, handicap, open to all comers. First Prize, $25. Second Prize, $10. Entrance fee, $4.00. Three boats to enter or no race.

4. Dingy Race, short course, handicap. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

5. Punt Race, short course. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

6. Swimming Match. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

7. Walking Greasy Pole. Prize, $5. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

The Races to commence at One o'clock p.m.

The Committee will provide three Four-oared boats. The railway fare of boats will be borne by the committee if sent the day previously.

DANCING.

Fare for the Round Trip........$1 50
Children under 10.................. 25

RICHARD JONES,
ap22 td Hon. Sec'y.

RACES—MAY 24, 1887.

Victoria Driving Park, Cadboro Bay Road.

FIRST RACE—Colt Race, half mile, for 3-year olds; purse as per agreement with owners, with $50 added. SECOND RACE—Trotting mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; Purse, $125. THIRD RACE—Trotting, mile heats, best 2 in 3; free to all comers; Purse, $200.

Four to enter and three to start in all races. Horses of different owners. Entries to be made at the Pritchard House on or before 22nd May. Entries to all purses 15 per cent. All disputes to be settled on the track by the Judges.

ap29 td TAIT & DAVIS.

Citizens Insurance Co.
OF CANADA.

Established 1864, Capital $1,000,000.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The most liberal Policies, giving most benefits of any Company. Indemnity for Partial Disablement.

TRIP TICKETS on sale as follows: For $3000 Accidental Death, or $15 Weekly Indemnity, covering passage to the following points:—To Nanaimo, 15c; to Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle or Tacoma, 25c. To Portland, Or., Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal or Quebec, &c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Risks taken at the Lowest Current Rates of Premium according to the Hazard. Prompt settlement of losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New and Attractive Plans, not offered by any other Company. The only Company offering the popular Coupon Endowment, and Life Endowment and Annuity Investment Bonds. Send for Circulars giving full particulars.

Special deposits at Ottawa with the Government for each department.

Gentlemen who can influence business should address us.

HART & IMRIE,
Corner of View and Douglas streets,
Victoria B. C.
General Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my 5

FOR SALE,

A MODERN TWO-STORY SEVEN-ROOMED
DWELLING HOUSE,

Fronting on John Street in a commanding position. The property contains two full sized town lots cultivated as a garden. It has to be sold on account of ill health of the owner. For particulars apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co.,
ap26 1m Land Agent, Government St.

STRAYED HORSE.

CAME onto the premises of the subscribers, a SORREL HORSE, about nine years old. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have same. If not claimed within ten days the animal will be sold to pay expenses.

WILKINSON BROS.
ap 16-2w Colquitz Farm, Burnside Road.

P. H. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT.

Office Fort street, between Blanchard and Quadra.
VICTORIA, B. C.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE

RealEstateSale

Barkerville, Quesnelle, Yale, New Westminster and Victoria City.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

JOSEPH GOETZ vs. LOO CHOCK FAN, and LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 1st day of December, A. D. 1886, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

On Wednesday, the 18th of May,

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 21 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

FREEHOLD.

BARKERVILLE.

1. Lot 29, Block I.

QUESNELLEMOUTH.

2. Western portion of Lot 14, Block II—66 feet width by depth of 22 feet—on which is erected a substantial Storehouse.
3. Lot 16, Block II.
4. Lot 1, Block III.
5. (1) One twelfth part of the Bradley Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(2) One sixth part of the Bradly-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(3) One eleventh part of the Bradley-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
6. Beaver Lake Ranch, consisting of 320 acres in Alexandria District.

YALE.

7. Part of Lot 5, Block II, on which is a portion of a house.
8. Lots 7 and 8, Block II, on which are erected the old Kwong Lee & Co's Store House and a fine Stone Cellar.
9. Lot 9, Block II.
10. Lot 5, Block IV, on which are erected four small tenements.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

11. Lot 4, Block 24, Agnes Street.
12. Lot 11, Block 24, Prevost Street.
13. Lot 4, Block 17, Carnarvon Street.
14. Lot 10, Block 13, Clarkson Street.

VICTORIA CITY.

15. Lots 586, 587, 588 and West half of 589, on Comorant Street, and 594, 595, 596 on Fisguard Street on which there is a mortgage to Roderick Finlayson for $6,000, payable 6th June, 1864, with interest at 2 per cent per month. Receipt for $2,000, dated 6th June, 1866, endorsed thereon. Also mortgage to Roderick Finlayson to secure payment of $14,260 on 15th November, 1869, with interest at 1 per cent per month. Also Lots 597 and 598 subject to the last mentioned mortgage for $14,260.

16. Westerly ½ of Lot 444, on south side of Fisguard Street, recorded memorandum by Loo Chock Fan, representing Kwong Lee & Co., purporting to convey (enter alia) said (part of said) Lot to Roderick Finlayson as security for payment of a promissory note for $3,000 and interest.

17. Lot 445 on South side of Fisguard street.

On Lots 16 and 17 there are two wooden buildings that return a rental of $30 per month.

18. Lot 532 on south side of Cormorant street, on which is erected a large brick building, occupied by the firm of Kwong Lee & Co., and on the west side of this Lot there is a substantial brick wall erected suitable for a side wall for any building that may hereafter be erected thereon, and in which the firm of Kwong Lee & Co. have a half interest.

Mortgage to Lamprey Karner for $1,500, payable 2nd August, 1872, with interest at 10 per ct. per annum. Particulars as to the payment of this mortgage will be furnished on application.

19. Lot 488 and Westerly ½ of 489, on which there is a mortgage in favor of Rt. Rev. George Mills, P. O'Reilly and Wm. C. Ward, to secure payment of $3,500 on 5th June, 1883, with interest at 8 per ct. per annum. And a further charge to secure payment of $2,000. This property is covered with first class two story brick buildings, divided into four stores below, with rooms, &c., and returns rentals of $214 per month.

Lot 15 and the leasehold property next hereinafter mentioned have buildings consisting of several stores, numerous tenements and a theatre upon them, and have returned an average rental of $6,950 per annum for the past nineteen months.

Leasehold Property Situated in Victoria City.

20. Lots 584, 585, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, with brick buildings occupied by Bow Yuen & Co., and others, on a favorable lease.

Lots 600, 601, unimproved, corner of Government and Fisguard streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of thirty years from Mr. Oliver.

21. Lot 509 on Fisguard street, with building thereon, is leased property from the estate of J. P. Davies.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Eberts & Taylor, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors; or of James Charles Prevost, the Receiver appointed herein.

GEO. BYRNES,
ap23 Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell,

SATURDAY, MAY 7th.

THE WHOLE OF THE

Horses, Harness, Carriages, Hacks, Buggies, Phetons, Cutters, Saddles, Bridles, and all the Fixtures connected with

Dalby's Eureka Livery Stables,
PANDORA STREET.

Any person requiring a good Family Horse will find some of the best in the city among this lot of Horses.

Also a gentle cow fit for a family.

☞ Sale to commence at ELEVEN a. m.

W. R. CLARKE,
ap26 Auctioneer.

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
New Westminster do.

RAND BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers.
OFFICES—Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. fe24 D&W tf

FRESH
Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS EVERY THREE DAYS, AT
R. Beauchamp's,
YATES STREET.
Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.
jan 19

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 44
WHOLE Number 148

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Thompson River is steadily rising.

—A new landing has been erected at Esquimalt at the foot of Wharf street.

—John Williams, Nanaimo, died on Sunday, aged 23 years. He was a native of Australia and a Forester.

—A fireman on the tug Alexander fell down a coal bunker and fractured his leg. He was taken to the Nanaimo hospital.

—The New Westminster citizens meet to-night to consider the question of appropriately celebrating the jubilee.

—The capital stock of the New Westminster Gas Company has been increased from $65,000 to $75,000.

—On the 10th it is expected there will be a daily train between Vancouver and New Westminster.

—Senator McDonald has been elected Vice-President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

—A workman at Croft & Angus' saw mill at Chemainus met with a severe accident on Monday. His leg was fractured in two places.

—Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., will urge upon the government the enforcement of the law prohibiting American tugs operating in our waters.

—Mr. Mohun, C. E., has been instructed by the Vancouver city council to prepare ground plans for a sewerage system.

—Bears are numerous this year in the neighborhood of Sumas and Matsqui. Three were killed in Sumas last Saturday.

—The cable between Vancouver and Moodyville has been laid, but communication between the two places will not be open for a few days yet.

—The farmers of Nicola are about through seeding. The weather has been very fine, and there is every prospect of a bountiful yield and a very early harvest.

—The Moodyville Sawmill Co. have shipped a quarter of a million feet of lumber to Vancouver during the past two weeks.

—Amongst the ladies and gentlemen who had the honor of attending a state dinner at Rideau Hall last week appears the name of Mr. Noah Shakespeare, M. P., for this city.

—A sailor of the Am. ship Clarence S. Bement, fell from a rail at the cribbing near the long bridge, Nanaimo, to the beach below, and he had several ribs broken and was otherwise badly shaken up.

—The "at home" of Commander Nicholls and the officers of H. M. S. Cormorant has been postponed until Monday evening, 9th instant, in consequence of the funeral of Mrs. Dr. Helmcken.

—The regular train to Nanaimo on Sunday will lay over at that place for three hours to give the passengers an opportunity to visit the scene of the late explosion.

—The C. P. R. is increasing its earnings at a rapid rate. The traffic returns for last week amounted to $212,000, against $193,000 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $19,000.

—The Vancouver Shingle Mill Co. has made a sale of 1,000,000 shingles to some Victoria firms for immediate delivery. About one-half of the orders were shipped by the schooner Eliza and the balance will be towed over on scows.

—Capt. H. A. Mellon, of Vancouver, has received the appointment of agent and correspondent for the Marine Board of Underwriters of New York for Victoria, Burrard Inlet and other ports on the British Columbia coast.

—The Dominion Postoffice Savings Bank account for the month of March shows a balance on hand, 28th February, $18,425,661. Deposits in Postoffice Saving Bank during the month, $762,838. Repayments during the month, $668,140.

—At a dinner at Rideau Hall last week Messrs. J. A. Mara, D. Chisholm and J. Reid were amongst the guests. Mr. D. Chisholm dined at Earnscliff on Saturday evening, 23rd April, with Sir John A. Macdonald as did also Mr. Shakespeare.

—There are 320 Chinese at work on the Brighouse estate, Vancouver, divided into gangs of from 26 to 33 men, with a foreman over each gang. In about six weeks' time fifty or sixty acres have been cleared and the stumps out level with the ground. The work will last all summer.

—The backward spring and the coldness of the weather in the interior is certain to cause heavy floods this year in the Fraser river valley. The snow-fall in the interior has been very great, and no thawing of any consequence has yet taken place. When it does come the settlers fear a repetition of the disasters of 1882.

—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has purchased a water frontage in Seattle of 1,200 feet from Guy C. Phinney, on Elliott Bay, Suda's addition, for the sum of $8,000. This property is but a few rods from the terminal grounds of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway now being built.

—A sensible suggestion has been made at Kamloops in respect to a jubilee memorial. Kamloops is sadly in need of an Assembly Hall, or suitable building for public meetings, exhibitions and performances generally, and the local paper there has thrown out the hint that the erection of such a structure would be the right sort of monument to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's reign. The Kamloopers are patriotic and practical.

—An electric light company has asked permission of the council of New Westminster to erect polls on the streets, for the purpose of supplying the incandescent light to the houses. Up to a few months ago, when the gas company was formed, the royal city was enveloped (at night) in an Egyptian darkness, save when the moon or the smoky coal-oil lamp deigned to throw some light on the scene. Now, it would seem that electricity and gas are required to satisfy the demands of the people for more light.

The Inter-State Act.

The United States Commercial agent at London, Ont., has notified the U. S. Department of State that the Inter-State Commerce Act has injured the American trade with Canada very much. In fact, that it has thrown the trade into English channels in consequence of their inability to quote rates satisfactory to the exporter as well as the importer. Instances are quoted of heavy orders being cancelled. International trade is completely prostrated.

Yale District.

The ballots recorded in the election contest which took place in the above district last week were counted to-day by the returning officer. It was found that for the Hon. F. G. Vernon there were polled 356 votes and for Mr. Ruddley 105, giving the Provincial Treasurer a majority of 251. There were 6 ballots spoiled.

Death of Mrs. Helmcken.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. J. D. Helmcken will not take many of THE TIMES readers by surprise. For some time back it was only too apparent that this estimable lady was nearing her end, she being a victim to that fatal disease consumption. Her demise took place at the residence of Mr. G. A. McTavish, Saanich, shortly after noon to-day, where she with her husband, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, had been residing for some weeks. Peculiar sadness is attached to the death of Mrs. Helmcken from the fact that it is not yet a year since she was married in Edinburgh, Scotland, to the doctor, and with her husband left for this city. Outside of her husband and his relatives she had no relations in this country. She was a most amiable, loveable lady, esteemed in the highest sense by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. By her relatives here as well as at home she was beloved for her many excellent womanly qualities and virtues. At the time of her death she was not yet 26 years of age, and had resided with her husband in Victoria about eight months. In that short period she had become a general favorite with all with whom she came in contact. The news of her death will be received with regret. Her husband and his relatives are completely prostrated at the death of one whom they had learned to love so well. In that family circle there has been created a blank which can scarcely be filled, for she leaves behind her kind remembrances that time only can efface. Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention extended to the deceased by her husband and her friends, all of whom have the sincerest sympathy of an extended circle of friends and acquaintances in this, their hour of sorrow.

Western Scenery.

In referring to the art exhibition opened at Montreal a few days since the following is said of western subjects by the local press of that city: Hermit Mountain, from Rogers' Pass, by J. C. Forbes, with its great rugged peaks covered with snow, groups of pines at the base, reflected in the silent pool below, is one of the conspicuous subjects.

No. 1—Is a rockslide at Glacier Mountain, by Mr. J. Forbes, R. C. A., one of a number of Rocky Mountain subjects by this artist, who spent last summer among the mountains. It shows the wreck and ruin wrought by the convulsions of nature, and is a realistic study. The number of Canadian scenes and Rocky Mountain landscapes is gratifying, though it must be said that some of the efforts are exceedingly ambitious. In this class of work Homer Watson has done exceedingly well, as has Mr. Brymner and Mr. Forbes. W. Brymner has devoted his energies to the Northwest, especially to two types to be found amongst the Blackfoot Indians. Morning at Yale, B. C., is by the same artist. J. C. Forbes still revels in the brilliant colors and the crisp, clear atmosphere of the Rockies and British Columbia, and has sent a couple of large pieces, besides several smaller ones. The smaller canvasses please us most, for example, No. 47, Old Saw Mill on the Ottawa, may not compare in grandeur with the Glacier of the Selkirks, but it is a bright little bit and quite as good an example of the artist's work as his larger and more striking paintings.

Queen's County Election Case.

The Commons on the 28th discussed Mr. Skinner's resolutions anent the Queen's County election case. In brief they were to the effect that the seat should be given to Mr. King, (Liberal,) who had received a majority of 68 votes over Mr. Baird, the Tory member declared by the returning officer to be elected through a technical informality, and who is generally regarded in the House as being a usurper of Mr. King's seat. The Hon. Mr. Thompson moved an amendment to refer it to the privileges and elections committee. Many regard this as a device to secure Mr. Baird the seat for this session at least. A large number of the Tories are kicking privately, but when it comes to a vote they will follow their leader. A sensation was caused by Mr. Patterson, Tory, North Essex, declaring that the Queen's County return was the greatest outrage that had ever been known in Canada. He said the returning officer should be summoned to the bar of the House and made to amend his return. He was here interrupted by Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Railways. Mr. Patterson turned on him and said: "I will give you an honorable support and you will get no other from me." He said he was elected as an Independent Conservative and wanted no impertinence from the Ministers as to his course. He was loudly applauded. The amendment of Mr. Thompson was carried on a division. The bolters were divided in their opinions.

Watching the Fish.

Mr. James Whelan of this city, whilst in Toronto a few days since was interviewed by a *Telegram* reporter. He stated that the salmon packing industry of the coast was booming. Great preparations are being made for this season's trade, the packers anticipating a great trade now that the Canadian Pacific is opened. No doubt they are right, for already the Canadian salmon is driving the California article out of the market. The fishing season begins this month on the Columbia and in July on the Fraser river. The packing is almost all done by Chinese workmen, who hire out at very low rates, the proprietors of the factories furnishing them with board and lodging during the season. A good many fish are sent to Australia and New Zealand, the market there being very good. This season steps are to be taken to prevent the wholesale waste of fish which went on in former years. Perhaps you have heard how the fish were thrown away when they were a little under the average size, or in any way not just right. Fines are to imposed on any one found guilty of wasting the fish, and the inspectors of canning factories have been instructed to see that the requirements of the law are carried out.

It Reads Comically.

Says the London *Advertiser*: The School Board of Victoria, B. C., have resolved "that for any teacher to engage in hunting and shooting on Sunday or to be seen on the Lord's Day carrying a gun through the streets of our city shall be deemed sufficient reason for dismissal by this board." It reads comically in this section of country to be told that such a resolution was "carried unanimously."

Arrested on a Capias.

Robt. Scurr, of San Juan Island, was arrested to-day by Deputy Sheriff Langley, on a writ of *capias* issued by the Supreme Court, at the instance of Wm. Barker, of Barkerville, for $500.

Temperance in B. C.

A correspondent writing to the Toronto *Mail* on the Temperance Cause in this province, says: "British Columbia has great need of organized temperance effort, for the majority of our public men are on the side of the saloon. Our representatives and magistrates, with few exception, both by precept and example, sustain the liquor traffic. When we ask for protection from its evil influence, the municipal council send us to the legislature, and the legislature send us back to the councillors. It seems useless to protest or petition against an increase of licensed houses, or for the proper regulation of existing ones, because the men whose sacred duty it is to protect our citizens from everything hurtful and demoralizing are so given over to a spirit of greed and selfish ambition as to be incapable of being influenced by any other motive than one of fear lest drunkards and drunkard makers should be offended."

Provincial Museum.

Contributions to Provincial Museum for the month ending April 30th:

Victoria: James Anderson—one spiny crab, one alligator fish. Capt. Jemmitt—lava from Nass River, pumice stone from Lillooet River. Louis Morgan—copper from Lake Superior, crystals from Colorado. P. Steele, jr.—shells of rock oyster. H. H. Wootton—one sea cucumber. Prof. Jacobson—petrified wood and stone hammers from Bella Coola. Mrs. D. Harris—specimen of rock with garnets. Thos. Shotbolt—one crab (not identified). H. P. Halpenny—one electric beetle.

Victoria District: Simeon Tolmie—one pencil-tail mole. J. W. Tolmie—six specimens of reptiles in alcohol.

Ladner's Landing: Thos. McNeely—one sparrow hawk.

Fort Simpson: W. B. Anderson—one case of birds, mounted.

The Fisheries Question.

There does not appear to be any truth in the report that the negotiations for the settlement of the fishery question will result in the surrender of Canada's rights. Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has stated that the government has no information tending to confirm telegrams to a New York newspaper to the effect that the American Government proposed declaring non-intercourse prior to the appointment of a joint commission to adjust the matters in dispute. I do not believe the report, which is equally liable to prove as false as the stories in the same connection telegraphed from Ottawa. It is certain at any rate that Canada's rights will be properly looked after. The position of the Federal Government in the past is a guarantee of its present attitude in this question.

Odd Fellowship at Kamloops.

A body of the I. O. O. F. will be established at Kamloops about the 15th inst., when the officers of the Grand Lodge and other members of the order will be present. The new lodge will be instituted under very favorable auspices, and will prove an invaluable addition to the social attractions of Kamloops. A very large number of aplications have been made for membership. Grand Master Davies and the officers of the Grand Lodge have arranged for an excursion to Kamloops and return, the round trip ticket costing $20.15. A very pleasant time is anticipated.

To-day's Election.

If Mr. Fry is elected for Cowichan to-day, and should feel it his duty to criticize the government, and occasionally to vote against them, the government may thank the *Colonist*. When a man is ordered to leave a party by the party organ, it does not always follow that he will do it; but few men of any independence of mind will be insulted, as Mr. Fry has been by the *Colonist*, without retaliating! Mr. Fry has been repeatedly told that he is a "traitor in the camp," "a snake in the grass," and that "he is not the choice of the government." Will he lick the hand that smote him? Time will tell.

The Methodist Conference.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference of the Province of British Columbia will be organized in this city next Wednesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Williams, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada. The Conference will comprise the different ministers in the Province, with lay representatives from each Methodist Church. As soon as this Conference is established it will assume control of the management of the Methodist organizations throughout the Province.

The Selkirk Mining Co.

Mr. G. B. Wright, the organizer of the Selkirk Mining and Smelting Co., left for the mines a few days ago, to superintend the erection of the works and machinery, which has arrived from the east. The engine is 30-horse power and was made by Ames & Co., Oswego, N. Y. Operations will be carried on vigorously, and as the mine is conveniently situated to the C. P. R. railway and surprisingly rich, the promoters are fully justified in the sanguine expectations they entertain.

An Artist of Great Promise.

Miss Francis Richards, daughter of the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., of this city, whose pictures at the Montreal Art Exhibition were so highly commended, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick for the Commons gallery at Ottawa. She has already begun the work, which it is predicted will be a master piece, equalling, if not excelling any of those already in that gallery.

Robbing Each Other.

A Chinese thief, named Ah Sing, who only left the goal a few days ago, was caught on the premises of Kwong On Lung late last night, evidently with felonious intent. The Chinaman who discovered the thief detained him until an officer arrived. For the next three months he will do duty in the chain gang.

No Life Lost.

Mr. Wilby, of Esquimalt, informs us that the boat found bottom upwards in Esquimalt harbor had nobody on board when it capsized. The boat belonged to the lighthouse and got adrift during a sudden gust. This will rest the minds of those who thought that a gentleman had chartered a boat and met with a watery grave.

Insane.

John Heath, who was incarcerated a short time ago for insanity, was again arrested this morning and locked up. He visited the government buildings this morning and conducted himself in such a manner that a policeman was telephoned for. Heath is undoubtedly demented. When last in gaol he refused food for a number of days.

WEST COAST WRECKAGE.

The Gale of April 1st—The Mary Taylor Heard From.

After the gale of the 1st of April, it was reported that a number of the boats of a sealing schooner (which was supposed to have foundered) had been seen off the west coast. Capt. Warren is of opinion that the boats did not belong to a sealer, and he is confirmed in this view by a letter just received from Capt. McKeil, of the schooner Mary Taylor. Capt. McKeil writes from Dodger's Cove, on the 26th ult., as follows: "I was out in the 1st of April gale. It was a terror, but we came through all right. On the 2nd, the day after, we passed through a lot of wreckage that seemed to be the houses and deck work of two vessels; also a large white boat, but the sea was running too high for us to lower. On the 3rd we lowered and picked up a large black boat, also a lot of other truck, among which was a small ship's bell; passed seamen's chests, beds, etc., and a lot of flour sacks (full) but nothing to show the name or nationality of the vessels." From this it is quite evident that a bark or ship had been wrecked during the storm in that locality. The Mary Taylor heard nothing of the Active.

Home Rule at Ottawa.

A correspondent, writing from Ottawa on the 27th ult., thus refers to the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons: The House looked sleepy and tired, after its extraordinary effort of last evening, and there was a general disinclination to work and a great inclination to talk over the Home Rule vote. The members pointed out to each other, for instance, that Mr. Baker, of British Columbia, voted steadily against everything that came up except Mr. McCarthy's amendment; that the members from the Territories were a solid delegation in support of the amendments and against the resolutions; that the whole Grit party was a unit; that not a single Opposition vote was cast for the amendments, and that Mr. Davin voted yea every time, supporting the declaration that it was inexpedient to send the resolutions and also that the resolutions should be sent. An analysis of the vote shows some peculiarities worth observing. For instance, the division in the Cabinet was a straight religious one, with the exception that Sir Charles Tupper was not in the House and did not vote. Young Mr. Tupper, however, voted with the Protestant minority. Again, all of the French voted for the resolution and against the amendments. West of Ontario there were but Mr. Davin and Royal who voted for the resolutions. The other Manitoba members and all the territorial and British Columbia members voted with the minority. Home Rule, it is evident, is not an issue west of Lake Superior. This made eleven, all Conservatives and Protestants, of the final forty-seven against. Of the other thirty-six, six were Nova Scotia Protestant Conservatives, one the Hon. Mr. Foster from New Brunswick, and the balance were Ontario Protestant Conservatives. Sixteen Ontario Protestant Conservatives voted for the resolution.

The British Columbia members voted as follows on the several amendments to the main motion. Messrs. Baker, Gordon, Mara and Reid voted for Mr. McCartney's amendment which was defeated by 133 to 49. Mr. Shakespeare voted with the nays. For Mr. Daven's amendment, Messrs. Gordon, Mara, Reid and Shakespeare voted, which, however, was defeated by 59 yeas, to 128 nays. Messrs Baker and Chisholm voting with the majority. Mr. McNeil's amendment was defeated by a vote of 56 to 133. With the yeas voted Messrs Gordon, Mara, Reid and Shakespeare, and Mr. Baker with the nays. The main motion, that of Mr. Curran, was then carried on a division of 135 for, to 47 against; Messrs. Baker, Mara, Reid and Shakespeare voting with the nays. Messrs. Chisholm and Gordon's names do not appear in the division list. Of the Ministry Sir John Macdonald and Messrs. White, Foster, Pope, Carling, Bowell and McLelan voted against the resolutions and Messrs. Thompson, Costigan, Chapleau, Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin for them.

B. C. Affairs at Ottawa.

In the House of Commons on the 25th ult., in answer to Mr. Shakespeare, Sir Adolphe Caron stated that the department of Militia and Defence has not yet received a copy of the report of Colonel O'Brien on the defences of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. White in reply to Mr. Gordon stated that the government have despatched an expedition for the exploration of the Yukon river country. The chief of the expedition is Dr. George Dawson, assistant director of the geological survey, than whom no one in America is more competent to test the value of auriferous deposits.

In reply to the same gentleman Hon. Mr. Foster said that it is the intention of the government, this year, to renew the exploration of the deep sea fisheries on the coast of British Columbia.

In answer to Mr. Gordon's question regarding an extension of the signal and telegraph service on the west coast of the island, Sir Hector Langevan replied that the matter is under the consideration of the government. So also it appears is the building of a light house at the entrance to the Straits, either at Bovilla Point or Port San Juan, as well as the establishment of a harbor of refuge at the latter port. Mr. Gordon has taken the Chinese emigration question in hand and asks for information as to the number which have reached the Province since January, 1886, to 31st March, 1887; the duty per head paid; the cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year, and other matters in the same connection.

The Alaska Steamer.

The steamer Olympian left for Port Townsend last night, where she will await orders. Travel to Alaska has not yet fairly commenced, and as the Olympian is intended for passengers only she cannot profitably make a trip unless travelers are much more numerous than at present. It is believed that in another month she will have all she can carry. The steamer Ancon will be due for the north about Tuesday next.

Nanaimo Customs.

The customs collections at Nanaimo for April were:

Import Duty	$2,427 99
Sick M. Dues	388 38
Petroleum Inspection	3 60
Total	$2,819 97

For Artists Only.

We have just received direct Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors; a large assortment of Brushes, Plaques, and Terraline Ware, which we will sell at our usual low prices.

B. C. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
Next door to the Post Office.

THE NANAIMO HORROR

Strenuous Exertions Being Made to Rescue the Imprisoned Men.

The Fire Still Raging—Rescuing Parties Organized for Work.

Location of the Fire—Another Body Recovered Badly Burned.

Names of the Imprisoned Miners—Terribly Affecting Scenes.

NANAIMO, May 5.—The fire in the mine is believed now to be well under control. The engines are still working.

Parties from the East Wellington and Vancouver Company's mines have been organized as a working, rescuing and exploring party, under the management of Messrs. Chandler, Bryden, Scott and the McGregors to begin active operations as soon as the fire is extinguished. Little or nothing can now be done in the present state of the fire, another explosion being feared.

One dead body was recovered at noon to-day. It was terribly burned and believed to be that of the mule driver, a boy named Michael Lyons. It was recovered some 700 yards in No. 1 level.

The debris is being cleared away, preparatory to replacing it with new works. All the material for bratticing being already prepared.

Those rescued alive from the mine are so far doing well.

THE VERY LATEST.

NANAIMO, May 5, 3 p. m.—The No. 1 shaft of the V. C. Co.'s mine all in working order. The head gear and engine-house is all saved intact and the hoisting of the exploring corps and others employed in subduing the fire has never been interrupted for a moment since the first cage descended.

The fire in the south return is all but out. There is none at all in the north return. There are thirty yards of fire in the engine gallery between the north and south returns, leading off east. This it is expected will be extinguished in about six hours.

No rescues are to be attempted until all the fire is out, through fear of another explosion.

One of the Nanaimo fire company's engines is down in No. 1 shaft throwing three streams, and one of Dunsmuir & Sons' hand pumps.

The company are now laying fire hose down the No. 1 shaft and the steam fire engine will throw salt water down the big shaft to play on the fire in the mine. It is reported that W. Campbell's body is found. M. Lyons, a mule driver, was found and brought up dead at 1 p. m.

NANAIMO, May 5.—3:45 p.m.—The situation is unchanged. The fire still continues to burn, notwithstanding the herculean efforts being made to put it out.

Supt. Bryden, of Wellington, is on hand and has organized the men from his mines into four hour shifts. With the assistance of the sailors from the ships in this port and Departure Bay continuous streams of water will be kept on the flames. Large volume of smoke is rolling out of the mouth of the pit.

This morning the body of a young man, named Lyons, was brought to the surface burned and bruised in a horrible manner, but still capable of being identified. He was found about 70 yards from the mouth of the pit. A party of the bravest and most experienced miners went down and on making a dash into the death pervading gas in search for the bodies, found that of Lyons, which they seized and hastened back to the shaft to escape suffocation.

The imprisoned miners are all old settlers and well known in the city. They will be greatly missed. The hope is very faint of being able to save any of them. The saved are beginning to realize the narrow escape they had from the jaws of death. The escape of Mayor Gibson was miraculous.

THE ANIMALS.

Four dead mules, swollen and almost torn limb from limb, by the force of the explosion were brought up. Four live animals were also discovered this morning.

AN INQUEST.

This afternoon an inquest is being held on the bodies of those first discovered and whose funerals will take place at 4 o'clock under the auspices of the Foresters.

The school house, situated near the mouth of the pit, is being utilized as a morgue and hospital. The body of the young man brought up this morning is lying there, and rows of benches stand in waiting to receive the dead yet to come.

Crowds of men, women and children linger at the pit night and day, and go and come at intervals. Some are weeping; some are too much overcome with grief for tears. Women leading little children, and in some cases with one or more in their arms are there waiting for the bodies of husbands, fathers and brothers, to be brought to the surface.

ALL BELIEVED TO BE DEAD.

All the men in the mine are believed to be dead. Yet many will hope even against hope, till the full evidence of the death of their dear and loved ones is placed before their eyes.

A SAD PLACE.

Nanaimo is the saddest town in America to-day, and its case is one appealing to the sympathy and assistance of the world. It is believed that a searching party will be able to go down to-night or to-morrow, should the work of putting out the fire progress as well as at present.

The whole of Wednesday was devoted to fighting the fire. The new Merryweather engine was kept on the surface and the hand engine lowered into No. 1 level, where it was rendering effective aid in quenching the flames. No attempt could be made to save the imprisoned men until the fire was extinguished. It is known that over one half of the dead, the injured and the imprisoned were the heads of families. They leave behind them widows and children to mourn their untimely end.

The force of the explosion is reported as being something terrific. Some of the rescued were severely injured. They are wandering in their thoughts and unable to give any account of the terrible affair.

Sam Hudson's death is generally regretted. He was an experienced miner. His act, which was an heroic one, made in the hope of saving many of his fellow miners, cost him his life.

So full is the mine of the dreaded and fearfully fatal gas that strong apprehensions were entertained that the mine would blow up, in which event the result would be the most disastrous on record in mining accidents.

The scheme of cutting a ditch to the water's edge, so as to lead in water wherewith to drown the fire had to be abandoned. The mine in this way could be flooded, but it would practically be useless for a year, and render futile all efforts of saving the imprisoned men. The several levels in this mine extend out under the harbor a long distance.

The scene around the shaft was agonizing in the extreme. Hundreds crowded and jostled against each other eager to obtain a glance at the remains brought up by the cage. When the remains were recognized as those of a loved one the heart-rending shrieks of a devoted wife, with a helpless, fatherless babe in her arms would melt the hardest of hearts. Mothers, sisters and friends were clustered in small groups each endeavoring to console the other, but without effect. To-day there will be many a vacant chair in the city, and but few can say that they have not lost a friend.

Every effort was made by the medical gentlemen present to relieve the distressed. Drs. Davie, O'Brian, Walkem, Praeger and Eberts were most assiduous in their attention to the wounded.

Up to a late hour on Wednesday evening it was known that the following were still below in the different levels. In No. 1 were Messrs George Bowden, George Simmons, T Martin, David Ellis and his son Arthur, Benjamin Popplewell, James Thomas, Joseph Watson, Edward Johns, David Morgan, Edward Wilkins, Edward Benton, J Wobank, James Campbell, John Malcolm, Robert Buffington, J McGaffie, Robert Fallon, James Milton, William Bone, William Gilbert, John Richards, J Forrest, Joseph Thompson, Michael Lyons, Andrew Hunter, John Meakin, Sr, Andrew Muir, W Campbell, J J Smith, and others.

In the new slope, Messrs Daniel Dawson, R Burns, Thos Perry, Robert Nicholson, Jonathan Blundell, George Biggs, George Dawson, T Hughes, Charles Drake, C Willis, Wm Hague, James Lyons, John Thompson, A Smiley, Wm Morris, Wm Hoy, John Miles, Alex McDonald, Wm Scales, Frank Tully, Wm Stephenson, A Meakin and J Gorman.

In No. 5 level, Messrs. M Corcoran, Malcolm McLean, Peter Ducca and Joseph Tellardo, John Zermani and A Deportes (Italians), Nicholas Johns, Roderick McDonald, W J Morgan, S H Myers, T Allen and H Brun.

In the North level, No. 5, Messrs. Geo Old, Abraham Lewis, John Wobank, Copley Wobank, Thos Evans, Evan Jones, William and James Davey, J H Westfeldt, Archibald Muir, Henry Lee and his son Hudson Lee, Robert and John Stove, Wm Bidley, Joseph and Andrew Morton, Geo Bertram, Herbert Bevilockway, Wm Lukey, Sr, and Wm Lukey, Jr, James Hoggan, J Byers and James Isbister.

In addition to the foregoing it is known that there are between fifty and seventy-five Chinamen also in the mine.

Victoria Lends More Hose.

Mr. Thos. Tye received a telegram this afternoon from Mr. S. M. Robbins to forward one thousand feet of hose. Mayor Fell was communicated with, and orders were given to send the hose at once. A special train will leave for Nanaimo this evening, specially for the purpose of carrying the hose up. Mayor Fell thinks there is still some hope that some of the imprisoned miners will be taken out alive.

MISLEADING AS USUAL.

NANAIMO, May 5.—To the Editor of THE TIMES: The report in the *Colonist* respecting want of attendance on wounded is an absolute lie. Everything has been and will be done for their welfare.

E. A. PRAEGER,
Surgeon V. C. Co.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

What the Times Special Correspondent Says of the Catastrophe.

On Tuesday evening last a few minutes after six o'clock, the report was brought to town that the Vancouver Coal Company's Esplanade mine had fired. In a few seconds scores of people who were running the business houses, closed up. Your correspondent was with the first few from town, and just as we came in sight of the mine one vast, dense black column of smoke commenced to come up the fan's offcast. The moment that was seen to appear old miners began running to the scene, they then stood still almost paralysed, frantically exclaiming: Oh, my God! she's fired boys, sure! Blacker and thicker rose that dire precursor of the firey element. Silently, slowly and surely stealing its way through the chambers of the mine. The upcast draught became stronger; every moment the heat intenser, until the draught burst out the windows of the monster fan-house. The folding doors of No. 2 shaft were thrown open and the flames soared up into the air an immense height. The fan-house was connected with No. 2 shaft by a deep ditch, or sunken gallery, about ten feet deep and 20 yards long, boarded over and covered some 15 inches with soil, forming a conduit for the air from the number two shaft to the large fan. Along this gallery the fire rushed with the force of a cyclone. The draught was so powerful that the whole force of the Nanaimo Fire Co.'s steamer could not enter the shaft's mouth. The fan house was entirely consumed, and for a long time the greatest anxiety was felt for the head-work around the No. 1 shaft, as the wind carried the flames coming up the No. 2 shaft and from the fan house directly over No. 1 shaft and engine house. The shafts are about 650 feet deep, and the fire was in the engine house at the bottom of No. 2; yet the flames and the current was so strong that, at least calculation, they reached from 100 to 150 feet above the top of the shaft. The fire from below fired the wood work of the shaft (No. 2) and added intensity to the flame. The roar of that shaft, while burning, will not readily be forgotten by the spectators.

Immediately after the news of the explosion got in town the Nanaimo Fire Co. alarm was wrung and the Merryweather steamer, with hose carts, were dispatched to the shaft, and by the united efforts of willing men and horses it was dragged through mud and slime along the beach. Right behind the No. 1 engine house a connection was made and the streams played onto the buildings, while fire came down like hail upon men and buildings from the burning No. 2 shaft, covering all around with a scoriae and ashes.

Now for the bottom of the shafts themselves. No. 1 is the downcast and hoisting shaft; No. 2 is the upcast or air shaft, A in diagram, is the south return, or the discharge for the southern working; B is the north return, or discharge for the north working; C is a gallery along which, at about 20 yards from the shaft, is placed a hoisting engine, driven by steam brought from the surface down the No. 2 shaft in three-inch iron pipes. [Our correspondent failed to send the diagram above referred to.] When the officers of the company first went down after the explosion, this gallery was found to be one mass of flame, from engine house to No. 2 shaft, reminding one of a narrow street burning on both sides at once with a cyclone blowing through it. The fire company's manual engine was got down, and has been constantly throwing three streams of water on the flames below, while the steamer has run on the surface incessantly for twenty-five consecutive hours, pumping down the air shaft after the upper works were saved.

The management wishes it explained that No. 1 shaft, and all its accessories, are as good as ever. The damage is mostly, as far as is known, centralized around the No. 2 shaft. A steam jet will be put in at once, and the utmost expedition used to get the mine ventilated after the fire is out.

The scene at the pit mouth was one that cannot be described. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children flocked around, awaiting with the most painful anxiety to hear some word of the loved ones down the ill-fated mine, but when that black, deathly column of smoke came up blank despair was depicted on every face, and it is with heartful sorrow your correspondent is compelled to admit that there is but little hope that more than those rescued already will ever be seen again alive. The poor fellows, if alive, must, by this time, be aware that some fearful catastrophe has happened, or rescue would have come. One cheering fact is that the mine is pronounced to be free for a considerable distance down the slopes. Some by cave-ins have to a certain extent blocked the passage-way, and those and other minor defects will have to be overcome before the results are known. Certainly nothing will be done until the fire is extinguished totally, and that will not be before 6 p. m. to-day. The sailors of the ships C. S. Bement, Ballumbie, Lindisfarne, Harvester and Solitaire have nobly volunteered and worked manfully at the brakes of the N. F. Co.'s Manual engine down the mine.

PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Deputy Attorney General returned from the mainland last night.

Mr. Justice Crease is at Nanaimo attending county court.

Mr. John Howard, of Esquimalt, is gradually improving.

Messrs. H. F. Keefer, C. E., and F. C. Innes, came over from Vancouver last night.

Mr. J. Hemus and Mrs. Hemus (Mrs. Hampson) arrived from New Westminster last night.

Mr. Robert Kerr, C. P. R. general western passenger and freight agent, arrived from Winnipeg last night and left for Seattle by this morning's steamer.

Mr. James Christie, an old British Columbian, now a cattle rancher south of Calgary, is in the city. He says the cattle near Calgary have passed through the winter in good form and with but trifling losses.

Mr. W. C. Hallick, of Nanaimo, who has been in Southern California for the benefit of his health, left for home this morning. He says San Diego is booming, and that many fortunes have already been made by the advance in real estate there.

Mr. J. G. Blake, Inspector of the Pacific division of the C. P. R. Telegraph system, is in the city. He will remain here for a few days. Mr. Blake reports the line as in excellent condition and doing a very large through business in connection with the Postal Service.

Mr. Christie, of the C. P. R. Telegraph office in this city, went to Nanaimo this morning to lend a helping hand to Mr. Calihan, in charge of the telegraph office in that city, who has more to attend to at present than he can overtake. Beginning with Tuesday morning last he remained at the wires for forty consecutive hours.

Mr. Wyman Clark, accompanied by his son, Mr. J. Allan Clark, of Toronto, representing the Fonthill Nurseries, Welland Co., Ont., are in the city. Mr. Clark, Sr., spent last summer and most of the fall in this province, where he succeeded in securing many orders, which are now being filled. They will make a re-canvass of the province this summer.

Mr. John J. Downey, of North Saanich, is in the city to-day. He states that the present season is one of the most backward he has experienced since he began farming operations. Mr. Downey is an old-timer, being one of the 1858 pioneers, and never before did he witness such slow vegetation as is to be seen this year.

DOMINION NEWS.

Messrs. Hay Bros., of the Listowel Roller Mills, shipped three cars of flour last week to Antwerp, Belgium.

The population of Mitchell, Ont., has increased by the Assessor's returns from 2,858 in 1886 to 3,103 in 1887.

Caleb Caster, of the Caister House, Frederick Hayward, of the Central, and James Kennedy, of the North American, were each, a few days since, convicted of a second offence against the Scott Act and fined $100 and costs at Woodstock by P. M. Field of that town.

All previous records of rapid construction of horse shoes were beaten a few days since by John Tunney, in a match with Mark Walsh, both of Chicago. The best previous record was that of Dunn, at Detroit—100 shoes in one hour and 47 minutes. Tunney made his 100 shoes last night in one hour, 12 minutes and 15 seconds. The first shoe was completed in 22 seconds.

Western journalism is full of spice and enterprise. Not your ordinary adulterated mustard and pepper, but the genuine article which makes the tears flow and gives you the whooping cough. As for instance: "Owing to the death of the editor there won't be any leader to-morrow, but look out for a ripper the day after."

Timber reports trade in England in American black walnut as very quiet and principally of a hand to mouth character, with little disposition to purchase stock on speculation. The logs sold recently brought very fair prices. Stocks are moderate, there is an improving demand, and the prospects are very favorable. The demand for American whitewood keeps up well. Planks and boards seem to go off more readily than logs, but of the last named there are some very good parcels in the West India Docks, for which the importers seem to be very firm in their prices. The consumption of sequoia (California redwood) has not increased as [illegible] expected. It does not seem to be taken to as freely in Europe as in the markets of the United States and in Australia.

FEARFUL CALAMITY

Befalls Nanaimo--Explosion and Fire in a Coal Mine on the Esplanade.

Fearful Loss of Life--Mayor Gibson is Rescued after a Run for his Life.

150 Souls Still Underground All hope of Saving them has to be Abandoned.

The Dead and the Wounded Heartrending Scenes--The Saved and Lost.

NANAIMO, May 3.—A few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening the alarm was raised that an explosion had occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Vancouver Coal Company's mine, a short distance to the south of the landing in this city. An explosion first took place, followed by fire. At the time of the explosion it was known that there were at least 150 men in the mine. On receipt of the news in the city a general rush was made for the scene of disaster, and such a sight was witnessed as would melt the stoniest heart. For a time everything was confusion and excitement, but no time was lost in preparing to send relief and aid for those who were emboweled in the fatal abyss.

A RESCUING PARTY

was at once organized, but it was felt that the air was so impure that great caution would have to be exercised in descending. This theory proved to be correct, for they had not proceeded far on their sad journey ere they were compelled to return. The effect of the coal damp was such as to render some of them insensible. After being taken to the surface its effects so prostrated Mr. S. Hutson that he became a victim to foul air and died in great agony.

REMOVING THE DEAD.

The work of recovering the bodies of the dead was proceeded with and by midnight no less than a dozen corpses had been taken up on the cage. The mine was known to be on fire and the work of continuing the search had to be abandoned for a time with much reluctance. Operations now became difficult as the frame work over the shaft was entirely consumed and working the machinery to advantage had to cease. The fire brigade were speedily on the spot and with their engine rendered valuable service in saving the adjoining building.

OUTSIDE AID ASKED.

A dispatch was sent to Mr. Joseph Hunter, superintendent of the Island railway, for an additional supply of hose and such medical attendance as he could forward. Chief Philipps, with the approbation of His Worship Mayor Fell, sent one thousand feet of hose to Russell's Station where it was put on board a special train, which left that station at 3 o'clock this morning for Nanaimo, and which reached its destination shortly after 7 o'clock. The hose was at once utilized in pouring water into the burning pit.

NANAIMO, 5 a. m., May 4.—There is no hope of saving any more of the imprisoned miners in the Vancouver Co.'s No. 1 shaft. The air is cut off and the mine on fire. There are probably 150 men in the mine.

7:30 a. m.—Up to this hour fifteen bodies have been recovered from the mine.

Amongst the dead are Jack Synd, Sam. Hutson, Jones and Davis, and several Chinamen.

A drain has been cut from the air shaft to tide water. At high tide the water will flow into the mine which is now believed to be one vast superheated furnace. This is the only way possible now for quenching the fire.

The balance of the bodies will not be recovered until the fire is out and the mine pumped dry. This will be some time yet.

NANAIMO, May 4.—A terrible explosion of gas took place last night in the No. 1 shaft of the Vancouver Coal Co.'s mine, in which there were upwards of one hundred and fifty miners at the time. The first intimation those on the surface had of the accident was a terrible shock, followed by an outburst of thick, black smoke through the air shaft. The first explosion was quickly followed by a second one, much stronger than the first, carrying pieces of wood, miners' lamps, etc., hundreds of feet into the air. In a few minutes

FLAMES COMMENCED TO ISSUE

through the air shaft with a loud roaring noise. In a short time the fan house caught fire and was quickly consumed. In the meantime nine white men and four Chinamen were brought up through No. 1 or hoisting shaft. R. Gibson, the overman, miraculously escaped from the lower slope. By following the air course he made his way to the stables, where he was met by a rescuing party. The rescuing party continued to attempt to reach the entombed men but were unable to rescue only fifteen up to this hour. They were overcome with

THE AFTER-DAMP

and had to be rescued by others. One of those noble rescuers, Samuel Hudson, succumbed to the effect of the after-damp. The scene around the shaft head is most heartrending. Friends of those imprisoned below are looking for the missing and loved ones. At this hour, 2 p. m.,

BUT LITTLE HOPES

are entertained for the safety of the imprisoned men. The fire is still raging but it is thought it will soon be got under control. Then the rescuing party will again attempt to go below.

[Special to THE TIMES from our own Correspondent.]

NANAIMO, May 4.—An explosion of gas from a cause unknown, about 6 p. m., yesterday, occurred at the esplanade in in shaft No. 1. The explosion was followed by fire in the air shaft fan and the fan house was totally destroyed by fire. Immediately after the explosion the rescuing parties rescued Geo. Davis, John Smith, J. Jones, James Stone, John Lynn and Jules Michael, all alive and now well. They also brought up dead W. Davis, W. Craven, W. Matterson and four Chinamen. Subsequently Mayor Gibson, overman of the mine, arrived at the bottom of the shaft and was hoisted up safe and sound. Later on, about 1 a. m. to-day, W. Scales and John Linn, and one Chinaman, were brought up dead. Volunteers from Wellington and the ships are now working putting out the fire in the mine, and are reported to be succeeding. As soon as successful rescuing parties will be sent down. At present it is impossible, on account of after damp. One of the rescuing party, Samuel Hudson, of Wellington, was killed by after-damp, at 11 o'clock last night. The same fate nearly befell several others who were saved with great difficulty by the exertions of the physicians in attendance. The imprisoned miners number 140 or 150 men and boys, 90 being white and the rest are Chinamen. Very slight hopes of saving any of these on account of the after damp. All business is at a standstill in town and at the Wellington mines. The public schools are closed. The court adjourned for one month and gloom prevails everywhere. Will wire important particulars as they occur.

PROMPT ACTION BY SUPT. HUNTER.

So soon as Mr. Hunter received the dispatch asking for aid he at once went to work to procure the hose; lint and linen for bandage purposes and several tins of oil, as well as a large box of medicine. These he sent to Russell Station and had placed on board the special which he dispatched at the hour already named. Instructions were given the trainmen to notify all employees to be on the lookout for obstructions in the shape of fallen trees or limbs caused by the high wind of last night. It is evident the line was comparatively clear and free of obstructions for the special and its crew reached Nanaimo at a few minutes after 7 this morning. Mr. Hunter's promptness is generally commended.

TEN BODIES RECOVERED.

To Mayor Fell:

NANAIMO, May 4, 3 p. m.—So far ten bodies, four badly burnt, have been brought to the surface. Nearly 160 are still underground. Four streams are playing on the fire below, and our hose is found to be of great service. A rescuing party may get to the entombed men to-night should the fire be under control.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

LOCATION OF THE MINE.

The mine at which the disaster occurred is situated on the esplanade near the Indian rancherie, on the south side of the city from the steamboat landing. It is 700 feet deep, with chambers running in various directions. The scene on the esplanade this morning is harrowing in the extreme. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters are running to and fro amongst the crowd wailing and moaning for the loss of a husband, father, brother or friend. As body after body is being taken to the surface in the cage a rush is made for the corpse in the hope that even yet it is not too late to hope for the best. The air is rent with the lamentations of the bereaved, many of whom

REFUSE TO BE COMFORTED.

It is a sight once seen will never be forgotten. Vehicles, stretchers and rough boards are pressed into the service of removing the bodies to the dead house. Many of these are unrecognizable, their features from the effect of the fire being blackened and in some instances even charred. The mutilation of the bodies is something dreadful. The anxiety for those still in the mine is intense. For those having their friends

ENTOMBED IN THE BURNING PIT

there is the greatest sympathy.

Business is practically suspended. The city is in profound sorrow; nothing is talked about or thought of but the awful catastrophe which has befallen the city and the great number of men that have been ushered into eternity after suffering untold agonies from suffocation and fire.

THE DISASTER OF 1884.

On Monday, 30th June, 1884, the community were startled by a report which reached THE TIMES office that a fearful accident had happened that morning at the South Wellington coal mines, intimating also that a number of men were undoubtedly killed. The accident occurred at No. 3 shaft, out of which about 200 tons were being taken daily. In the mine at the time of the accident it was believed there were 116 men, which was the regular day shift in that shaft. A later dispatch give the number in the mine as 50 and the number killed being 23, most of whom were unrecognizable. Their names were given at the time, as well as their nationality and age. Up to that date it was the most appalling accident that had occurred in the Nanaimo coal mining district. A number of families were rendered destitute by the accident; the number of children becoming fatherless being 19. It was a sad disaster and threw Nanaimo city into a state of mourning for several days. Mr. Dunsmuir keenly felt the force of the awful calamity that had befallen his miners and their families. Everything possible was done by him to ameliorate their sufferings and supply their wants. The fearful loss of life cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood. It was afterwards ascertained that the cause of the accident was attributable to carelessness on the part of one of the working bosses in the mine. Litigation was threatened against the proprietors of the mine, but nothing more was heard of it. That explosion was practically forgotten until the awful calamity of last evening.

YALE NEWS.

The River Rising--Vegetation Late Ministerial--Personal, Etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The steamer Reliance now makes regular weekly trips. It is reported that she is soon to be superseded by another and more efficient boat.

The water in the river is rising rapidly, but is yet a long way from high-water mark.

The fruit trees are in bloom but the weather continues very cool. Snow still lingers on the slopes of the adjacent hills; showers are very frequent and vegetation has made but little progress yet.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Presbyterian minister for the Mountain district, held divine services in the Methodist church at this place at 2:30 p. m., on Sabbath last. It is his intention to visit Hope, Yale and North Bend once a month, and being a young man of more than ordinary ability, his labors will doubtless be attended with much spiritual profit to the district.

Mr. Wise, chief constable and government agent at this place, returned on Tuesday from Victoria.

Mr. Teague, J. P., and postmaster, returned from a business trip to New Westminster.

Mr. Tuttle, formerly the proprietor of the California Hotel, made a flying visit to our town a few days since.

Messrs. Black, of Donald, and Miles, of Kamloops, returned home on Monday after a short but pleasant call on business of special importance. They say the Thompson is fine and the Columbia has its charms, but the Fraser excels them all.

The familiar faces of Bowers, Little, Wilson, Beatty and a number of others will no longer be seen upon our streets, they having gone the way of the majority—to the west.

Mr. D. Creighton has his new store opened up with a fine stock of dry goods and groceries, and has already secured a fair share of the public patronage. We wish him success.

The Anti-Coercion Resolutions.

The Toronto *Mail's* London correspondent cables that the resolutions of the Dominion Parliament with reference to the Irish Crimes bill were unnoticed by the London morning papers, but are subjected to adverse criticism in the evening journals. He interviewed many Liberal Unionists and Conservatives, who all concurred practically in saying that Canada exceeded her functions in passing judgment on the Imperial Parliament regarding a question with which England has alone to deal. The resolutions were ignored in the House of Commons.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

On the Pacific Coast and Its Wider Bearing.

Paper Read by Amos Bowman at Scranton, Penn.

We are in receipt of a copy of the address delivered by Mr. Amos Bowman, of the Geological Survey, before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at the Scranton meeting, in February last. Mr. Bowman's subject was, "The Mining Developments on the Northwestern Pacific Coast and their Wider bearing." The lecturer's knowledge and experience, as a geologist, in California and Canada, has been very extensive, and as we would naturally expect from one so well informed, the subject was dealt with in an able and intelligent manner.

Mr. Bowman refers, in the first place, to the opportunities he has had of studying the conditions of gold mining in the Cariboo district, and the auriferous deep gravels of California.

THE INDUSTRY OF GOLD MINING,

he continues, has determined for the United States, and for Canada as well, the lines of immigration and national development. It wrought, in a period of twenty or thirty years, the permanent conquest by the Anglo-Teutonic races of the entire North Pacific coast, along with the dominion of the Pacific ocean. It lifted Australia from the condition of an antipodean colony and made it an empire. It is doing the same work in temperate South Africa. It may do a similar work in temperate South America. Mining of the precious metals accomplishes in the briefest space of history that which leaves its permanent mark on the course of events for a thousand years. It has built our transcontinental railways, and it is precious metal mining that will make the Canadian Pacific railway and its projected branches a profitable investment.

COAL AND IRON.

The Pacific coast in general, and the northwest coast in particular, is not lacking either in quantity, quality, or general abundance of coal and iron. I do not consider that I am making any extravagant statement when I say that in Britith Columbia and on Puget Sound, in adjacent United States territory, we have a repetition of Pennsylvania in our deposits of coal and iron. Some mining engineers have called the coals "lignites," because they are not carboniferous coals; but they are genuine bituminous coals, and of first-rate quality. There are coking coals at Nanaimo, where it has been mined for twenty years, and at Puyallup and on the Skagit river and probably in many other places. When coking coal shall be wanted in that country for smelting iron or reducing the precious metals, it will be forthcoming. The conditions of the country have not called for it, nor for a knowledge of it. Anthracite and semi-anthracite have been reported from many different localities. I have seen specimens from Nisqually river, Queen Charlotte Island and from half a dozen other places. * * * Along both shores of the inland sea connecting with the North Pacific Ocean at Fuca and Johnston Straits, lies the coal basin of the northwest coast, in extent more than twice the width of the State of Pennsylvania in the number and size of its veins the equal of anything I know of in the world. Iron is smelted in Oregon, Washington Territory, and in California; and many heavy iron deposits are known, but are of little present value, for the same reason as that which delays the development of our coking coal veins.

THE CORDILLERAN PLATEAU.

The physical characteristics and geological history of the plateau of the Cordillera are as important in connection with the coal-forming conditions of the two periods mentioned, as they are in the understanding of our precious metal zone. It was in 1858, beginning with the "Fraser River excitement," that the gold-hunting army of explorers began to turn backward from California to the eastward and northward, and so commenced the closer investigation of the Cordilleran region. Very nearly simultaneously, between 1858 and 1861, or in general terms about ten years after the first movement to California, the solicitudes of Puget Sound, of the Fraser River canyons, of the eastern Sierra Nevada, of the Blue Mountains in Oregon, of Cariboo, and of the Rocky Mountains in general, from north to south, were broken by exploring or revisiting bands of prospectors. It was in 1861 that I joined this exploring army. I found out gradually that the mountainous region in question was neither a great basin, nor an irregular mass of mountains, but one great double range of broken chains, having a wide and general level plateau between them, like two flanges on a wheel; that the plateau was characteristic, and an essential part of the whole; and that it extended persistently with its accompaniments, and, as it seemed, indefinitely to the northward and southward. * * *

You will find in examining it on a globe that it extends not only from the southern end of South America to the northwestern end of Alaska, but that it continues in a direct line across the Asiatic continent by way of the Yablonai, Altai, and western Thibetan ranges. Continuing in the same line, we find the plateaus of Persia and Arabia, and then the mountains of Abyssinia extending along the northeastern coast of Africa down to the Cape of Good Hope, forming the sea-margin of the African continental plateau. Branching or correlative plateau-ranges extend across Africa to the mountains of the Guinea coast; and across Europe by way of the Caucasus and the Alps to Spain; but keeping our main feature in view, we have little difficulty in recognizing it as one and the same orographic feature, which, having made America long, makes the Old World broad. * * * * * *

GOLD-BEARING ROCKS

The gold-region of Cariboo, one of the earliest notable placer-fields discovered, and one of the most profitably worked after California, possesses many characteristics in common with California and Colorado. Though it was the placer-deposits which first attracted attention, they were due to underlying quartz veins and to the country-rock, which was slate. The miners of 1858-61 scoured the plateau for "slate countries;" and they were rather fastidious about the kind of slate; it must be like that of California. I have frequently found the miners most excellent geologists within the limits of their knowledge. Now these slates containing the auriferous deposits were deep-water sediments, antedating the coal, and experienced squeezing, and then baking, and were at last broken, or cracked in places, while the coal-making was still going on. In Cariboo, they are underlaid by a limestone formation of Paleozoic age, containing fossils, and are much older in date of original deposit than those of California, which have been determined by its State geologist to be Triassic. In California, however, the fossiliferous rocks were very limited in area, and apparently lying in narrow belts, which may have been folded along with some non-fossiliferous Carboniferous or older rocks of the same slaty structure, such as are known to exist on the flanks of the Sierra; so that the evidences of their Paleozoic age, in parts, may yet be forthcoming. But the grumbling, and the quartz-forming, or filling in process, was simultaneous with that in California. We know this because we have found in Cariboo Cretaceous rocks containing fossils of the Shasta group, which tells the story of the uplift, as it does in California. What there may have been in this deep-water sediment and its underlying (deep water?) limestone deposits, to give origin to a great abundance of auriferous pyrites, with accompanying free gold, would be hard to say. But we get a little light when we study it in connection with other things. The uplift generated older volcanic outflows of Neocomian age, along with which there must have been a great deal of solfataric action. In British Columbia the older volcanic traps are bedded, and cover considerable areas, while in the gold region of California I have seen them only in the form of dykes. * * * * * *

Theories have been constructed to account for a supposed inferiority of mineral wealth along the plateau in northern latitudes. Some have imagined that volcanic action was lacking in the north, or that when we get far enough north, the colder climatic conditions might have hindered the favorable chemical action underground. Others have simply enunciated the theory, as based upon fact, that the moment we cross the boundary line into Canada the happy things of nature no longer happen. But theories are unnecessary, because the supposed facts are not facts. Cariboo has yielded $30,000,000, chiefly from a few miles of placer-diggings on two creeks, Lightning and Williams creeks. Ominecа and Cassiar, in latitude 55° to 57°, have told their story in gold-dust; and many million dollars have been extracted where the working season is only few months in the year; where the auriferous gravel has to be thawed with fires out of an ice conglomerate in which it has been bedded since the Glacial period. Little by little the explorers have continued following the plateau northward, until at the present time they are prospering under the Arctic circle. There is a flourishing placer-mining camp on Stewart river at the headwaters of the Yukon.

PLACER DEPOSITS.

I have cited these localities in evidence of mineral wealth in the rock. I will now direct attention to the placer-deposits, which are as much more interesting to us, in most respects, as they are nearer to us in time of formation. Three circumstances have to combine favorably, to make a good placer-mining region: First, the veins must carry free gold along with the baser metals; secondly, the conditions of natural concentration in streams must have been operated upon them; and thirdly, after such operation, the product must be accessible to the miner. Either of the last two conditions wanting, though we walked over untold millions, we could not realize it through placer-mining. In California all three of these purely geological considerations happened to be superb. In British Columbia they are not exactly identical, nor are they the same in different parts.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS.

The position of Cariboo in relation to the cordilleran aggregate corresponds with the higher portion of the drainage-basins of the Columbia, the Snake, and the Colorado rivers, within the western flange, while California is on the outside. In the raising of the plateau accordingly, the two areas were subjected to different degrees of movement, different influences in the matter of successive rest and re-elevation or depression, and possibly even to opposite movements. * * *

SILTED CHANNELS.

The most important feature of a placer mining region, which I have barely hinted at as among the favorable conditions, is this filling of the old eroded canyons as a means of arresting the gold. It was accomplished pretty much at the same time, and in the same way, everywhere along the great cordilleran region, so far as I have had the opportunity to observe. The silting-up was due to an alteration in the transporting power of running water, involving a different combination of its two factors of volume and grade. Professor Whitney attributes all to a change in volume, and Professor Le Conte all to a change in grade. Without discussing the amounts of depression and re-elevation experienced by these two different parts of the cordilleran region during the placer filling, and the present eroding period, which is a very interesting one, I will simply bear testimony to two facts bearing on the subject, namely:

1. At the outlets of the auriferous mountain streams of Cariboo district, we see them debouching upon the plains of the interior plateau, and underneath the surface in disconnected basins, a Miocene brown coal. Overlying the brown coal are seen bluffs of stillwater bedded gravels, blending into the stream-bedded gravels of the gold region. The gravels of the silting-period were dumped into standing water, which extended horizontally along the base of the mountains, not less than a hundred miles, and vertically not less than six hundred feet above the general level.

2. At the outlets of the auriferous streams of the Sierra Nevada they are seen debouching upon the plains of the Sacramento, holding under the surface the brown coals already mentioned; while at Table Mountain in Butte County, and elsewhere, they are seen to have dumped their silts and gravels into standing water, at not less than six hundred feet above the present sea level.

A DIVERGENCE.

I have now an interesting divergence to note, in the physical history of the rivers of the northern interior plateau, from the conditions obtaining in California. It is true, the resemblance of conditions continues to hold further, in the fact that the lower Sacramento river runs entirely in silt, as also does the lower Fraser. So does the Fraser above the bed-rock canyon, where it passes through the coast or Cascade Mountains. When we reach the headwaters of the Fraser, on which Cariboo is situated, the gold-bearing stream-beds are seen to have been filled like those in California; the waters at the *debouchure* have also subsided, and the modern streams have cut fresh canyons, which are, for the most part, identical with the old, as they are in California. But the new erosions have not gone down to the bottom of the older canyons, as they have in California. From 50 to 150 feet of the richest auriferous deposit is found underneath the stream-beds. All the rich placers of Cariboo have been mined by underground drifting, with all the difficulties of water and "slum" to contend with overhead. In California, on the contrary, the modern streams have cut down at mid-slope a thousand feet deeper than the Tertiary streams preceding them had done. All the difficulties in the way of the placer miner are accordingly multiplied, on the northern plateau at least; and while I am not prepared to say, of my own knowledge, how it is in other portions of the plateau, I think it may be found the case generally within the eastern and western rims.

Northwest Senators.

A lively debate took place in the Commons on the question of Cabinet representation for the Northwest Territories. The Liberals favored a change over the present system by making the Senate elective, or nominated by the Local Legislatures. It was also discovered that no limit was placed on the number to be elected. In the older provinces the B. N. Act defines the number. The absence of such a resolution it is held may lead to trouble. The debate was adjourned.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

Naval Activity.

LONDON, May 2.—The Admiralty has advices from the North Pacific station to-night, and reports that the Russian fleet in the Pacific is being constantly reinforced. During the past two weeks three steam cruisers, partly armored, one ironclad and several dispatch vessels and torpedoes, have arrived, together with two troop ships, each bringing one battalion at full war strength. The British fleet in the North Pacific is about to be strengthened by the addition of ships of a more powerful type than those at present on the stations.

TROOPS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

It is authentically stated to-night that the cabinet have decided to send troops to the assistance of Afghanistan if called on to do so. Instructions to this effect have been cabled to the Indian government, and preparations are being made accordingly in India. Native Indian troops under their own officers directed by superior English officers, will be selected for this service.

ATTACKS LAWTON.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Vienna attacking the appointment of Mr. Lawton as Minister of the United States to the Austrian court. The letter is evidently inspired by the Charge d' Affaires, Lee, who is described as deeply offended by being passed over, as unable to remain in the position of secretary of the legation after he had been received at the court as representative of the United States.

REPEATS ITS CHARGES.

The *Times* of the 2nd in resuming its attacks on the Nationalist leaders declares that evidence in their possession, leaves no room for doubt that Parnell was connected with societies established to effect their object by outrage and murder and that Dillon and Sheridan were accessories.

GLADSTONE BUSILY ENGAGED.

LONDON, May 3.—Gladstone, in a letter asking to be excused from attending a meeting in favor of the anti-vaccination movement, gives as one of his reasons, the statement that he is busily engaged in opposing the compulsory inoculation of the whole British nation with the Coercion bill.

ALL HANDS LOST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 3.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday at the southwest point of Channel Harbor. The Glasgow ship John Knox, laden with liquors, brick and rolling stock, struck a reef near Channel Harbor and sank in half an hour. Every soul on board perished. A furious gale of wind, with a heavy landward sea and a dense fog, prevailed at the time of the accident. Some bodies were recovered having been washed ashore.

VICTORIA'S JAY GOULD.

The Railroads, Coal Mines, Steamships and Lands Which He Owns.

Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, M. P. P., now in San Francisco, was recently interviewed by an *Examiner* reporter at the Grand Hotel. In prefacing the interview the *Examiner* devotes much space to Mr. Dunsmuir's life and says he is one of the richest and most influential men on the Pacific Coast. "In financial circles and in Canadian politics he is recognized as a powerful factor. The story of his life reads like a romance. It is but a few years since he was poor and unknown; and then the journal relates the romance of his coal discoveries. Mr. Dunsmuir gave a glowing account of the province's prosperity and future outlook. He intends returning on the 12th inst. The *Examiner* winds up with saying "probably the railroad, coal mines, steamships, lands and lots and various enterprises which he owns and is connected with are worth not less than $15,000,000 to $20,000,000."

The General Assembly.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada will be held this year in the city of Winnipeg commencing on the 9th of June. The forth coming meeting will possibly be one of the most important that has yet taken place since the union of the churches forming this strong and influential denomination. It will mark a new era in the history of Presbyterianism as well as the Northwest. The Canadian Pacific Railway recognizing the importance of the occasion has adopted an extremely liberal policy towards clergymen and lay delegates intending to be present, by issuing round trip tickets at reduced rates. To properly accredited delegates, both clerical and lay, round trip first-class tickets from Victoria to Winnipeg and returning, good till the 15th of next July, the fare will be $45, and from Vancouver, Westminster and all points east to and inclusive of Donald the fare will be $40. Agents will be supplied with these tickets on and after the 24th instant. The cheapness of the fare will no doubt induce a large number to take advantage of the offer.

Hidden Treasures.

Capt. F. Gee, of San Francisco, thinks he has located the sunken steamer Brother Jonathan. In 1865, when abreast of Crescent City, this vessel struck a sunken rock in the Pacific and went down. She is supposed to have had nearly $2,000,000 on board. Every effort to find her position has hitherto proved unavailing. Captain Gee will start for Crescent City in a few days to commence operations. The loss of this steamship, when bound for this port from San Francisco with a number of Victorians and other prominent people on board, is yet well remembered by old time Victorians, although twenty-two years have elapsed.

THE JUBILEE FUNDS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—The jubilee committee has resolved to make every ratepayer in the city contribute towards the expenses of the jubilee celebration, by getting an authorization from the property owners for a loan of $5,000, or, if there is money enough in the treasury, by appropriating that sum from the public revenues of the current year. There is, of course, a most important contingency upon which this extraordinary proposal depends. The electors must first endorse it, and judging by the results of former appeals for money for public improvements, I am disposed to think that the present demand for $5,000, which would be expended in fire crackers and Chinese lanterns, will not meet the unanimous approbation of the hard-working taxpayer. Our citizens have generously responded to the appeal in aid of the new hospital fund, and have enough loyalty left to contribute voluntarily all the money required to give vent to their effervescing feelings on the days set apart for the jubilee celebration. A patriotic display evoked by compulsion would necessarily be a hollow and superficial tribute to the Queen, whose glorious reign it is sought to commemorate. The right to levy taxation was never given to municipalities for such a purpose, and even were a majority to authorize the loan, a grievous wrong would still be done to the minority. Might does not always make right. I hope the Council will, at its meeting to-night, and with its aggregate avoirdupois, "sit upon" the unjust proposal.

KOSMOS.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

R. G. McConnell, of the geological survey, arrived from the east last night.

Senator W. M. Stewart, of Carson, Nevada, is at the Driard.

Mr. Henry Woods, of Winnipeg, is in the city.

Mr. Wyman Clark, representing the Foothill Nurseries, Ontario, is in the city.

Mr. John F. Howard, of Winnipeg, is on his way to this city.

Mr. Jos. Cawthra, a prominent Torontonian accompanied by his wife and daughters, are at the Driard.

Mr. G B. Pattee, Ottawa; Wm Muir, Woodstock; A D Sandeman, Montreal; and P F Sciarsmidt, Toronto, are registered at the Driard.

Mrs. F. McLaughlan and Miss Lyla McLaughlan, Quebec; L. Samuel, Toronto, returned from California, and departed for their homes this morning.

Mr. Andrew White, of Kamloops, has returned from England whither he had been purchasing first-class machinery for the manufacture of brick at the interior capital.

Mr. D. E. Brown, district freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R., will be in the city to-night. It is also reported that he will be accompanied by Mr. Robt. Kerr the general traffic superintendent.

Dr Milne, F S Barnard, A O Hastings, T R Smith (H B Co) and O H Goodwin returned from the mainland last night.

Mr John Boultbee, barrister and solicitor for Vancouver city, is indisposed and confined to his room.

THE FOSTER MINE.

The Free Gold will Pay Expenses---A Likely Bonanza.

Mr. W. S. May, the gentleman who built the mill and chlorinization works of the Foster Milling & Mining Co., at the Big Slide, having completed the work, came down last night on his way to San Francisco. He reports the mill working satisfactorily, and crushing at the rate of twenty-five tons every twenty-four hours. Crushing began on Thursday last and has gone on uninterruptedly ever since. Mr. Henderson, the manager, is delighted with the operation of the machinery and the bright prospects ahead. Nothing definite will be known of the output until the first clean up, which will be made in about a month after starting; but Mr. May thinks the free gold will pay all the expenses of mining, leaving the product of the sulphurets as profits. As that portion of the quartz assays from $50 to $100 per ton, it is obvious that if this estimate is correct, or nearly so, the Foster mine will prove a veritable bonanza. But even after liberally discounting the manager's estimate of the probable yield, there will be a large margin of profit for the stockholders. Mr. May leaves for San Francisco to-morrow.

Secret of Advertising.

A well known gents' furnishing merchant on Johnson street, near Store street, to-day informed a TIMES representative that at last he had discovered the true method for successful advertising. Formerly he advertised but occasionally. Lately he has purchased a certain position in THE TIMES and finds it to be the best investment he ever made, not even excepting placer diggings in the early days of 1858-9. He now asserts that there is a vast difference between true and false advertising. Fence-pasting and rock-daubing are relics of the past, of the days when a man pinned a written notice to a tree. As methods of advertising they went out with the stage coach, the post-horse and the hand-press. In this age they do not pay, and their greatest use is to show the old fogyism of the men who employ them. An advertisement in THE TIMES is read by thousands who otherwise would be quite oblivious to the announcements made through this medium. Others like our Johnson street friend will waken up to the importance of placing their advertisements in THE TIMES, a journal read by the masses in the city and throughout the province generally.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Westminster Gas Company.

Dr. Milne and Mr. C. D. Rand returned from the mainland last night, where they had been attending the annual meeting of the New Westminster Gas Light Company, which was held on Monday. The financial statement submitted the shareholders by the directors was considered to be highly satisfactory, as were also the operations of the company for the last six months, during which time the light has been supplied to consumers. The report was adopted and the following directors were then elected, namely: James Cunningham, Dr. Milne, Ben. Douglas, J. L. Stamford and C. D. Rand. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. James Cunningham was elected President, Dr. Milne, Vice-President, and Ed. Rand, Secretary.

Exporting Potatoes.

We believe that of all the necessaries of life potatoes form the least item of imports; yet for choice new potatoes the San Francisco market is regularly called upon. On the last trip of the Elder to San Francisco an enterprising British Columbian shipped 200 sacks of B. C. potatoes, which were the first imported into the Bay City from a foreign country for a long while. A duty of 15 cents per bushel or 50 cents per sack was paid to Uncle Sam for the privilege of our American cousins eating our *pommes de terre*, but on account of the wide range of prices the importation will pay a good profit, notwithstanding the duty.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. Duncan McArthur and T. C. Scobel, of Winnipeg, who have been in St. Paul for some days interviewing the officials of the Northern Pacific relative to securing an extension of their system to the boundary line have been successful in their efforts. They telegraphed the Winnipeg *Sun* last Friday that they had completed arrangements with the Northern Pacific to build to the boundary, if the government and the people of Manitoba support the efforts of the Manitoba Central to meet them.

MEXICAN BRIDALS.

The Costly Ceremonies Observed at the Expense of the Happy Groom.

The wonder is that anybody ever gets married in Mexico! Not only are there the dangers and difficulties of *sub rosa* courting, but matrimony means the expenditure of a great deal of money. According to the time-honored customs of the country, the prospective groom must furnish a home fully equipped for housekeeping before the wedding day, and must purchase all the bride's trousseau. Not a word is said about the dowry until at the civil ceremony, when agreements are drawn up as to how much will be the wife's portion on the death of her parents, for until their demise she will receive absolutely nothing. Even the white satin boots and the lingerie which she wears to the altar are gifts of the groom, every article of apparel she has previously owned being returned to her family.

The groom is also expected to make gifts to the bridesmaids, the bride's relatives and to all immediate friends, besides defraying the expenses of the wedding feast and subsequent festivities. And the old Spanish fashion is still sometimes indulged in by modern dons—of equal pride though far less wealthy than their titled ancestors—during the ride from church when first made happy benedicts, or later from the balcony of the connubial *casa*, to scatter coin among the cheering and scrambling populace, as a farmer sows his grain.

Notwithstanding all the passionate love-making of the Mexican Juliets, I am sorry to say that most of them are sad flirts. It frequently happens that a girl has two or three admirers, who are all "playing the bear" to her (as their peculiar style of outdoor courting is called) at the same time. If they chance to meet outside her window—as they are pretty sure to do, each being so constant in his attendance—"*Quien quiere Ud?*"—"Whom do you wish to see?" If the answer indicates the same object, one will request the other to step aside, urging prior claims, etc. If he refuses, a duel follows, and the poor girl is bound by etiquette to relinquish them both. But in their blind and jealous rage the rival Romeos are quite as likely to settle the matter then and there with ever-present daggers or pistols; and—tragic though the end may be—she who can boast the greatest number of such mementos for her sake is pre-eminently the belle.

Despite the rigid seclusion in which these fair Mexicanas are kept, elopements are not unknown—but a Mexican elopement is not like any other under the sun. Perchance some devoted Romeo has been assiduously "sparking"—at long range, so to speak, outside his Juliet's window, for a year, five years—even fifteen years, as I am told is sometimes the case; if, after all that expenditure of time, patience and guitar-playing, he is at last rejected by the obdurate parents, he can go to the nearest *Jefe Politico* and swear out a notice to the effect that the girl's happiness and his owned is ruined by the father's heartlessness; and if he can induce the official to believe it (by offering sufficient bonus), he secures a warrant, which empowers him to take the damsel bodily from her parents' home.—*Fannie B. Ward, in Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ADULTERATED DRINKS.

Fate of Two Parisians Who Dealt in Wine Made Without Grape Juice.

French wine merchants who complain of the manufacturers of Hamburg champagne and other German imitations of the juice of the grape sold under the name of noted French vintages, have evidently little to learn in the art of adulteration. Two of these gentlemen, named Linden and Margot, have just been tried for selling spurious wines, through commercial brokers, in public sales as Macon, St. Julien, St. Emilion, etc. A public analyist gave evidence that the wines were not wine at all; they were a composition made with an infusion of dried raisins, colored with extract of coal tar. The defendants pleaded that they had sold the wines as they received them, and that the persons who had consigned the wines to them were well known. They also called as witnesses a number of wine-shop keepers, who declared that as wines go the defendants' wine was not worse than any other, on which the judge remarked that it was not saying much for the articles they sold. Some purchasers of the wine said that they believed in it because it was sold by a licensed broker. One of them consoled himself with the reflection that it mattered little as "People nowadays drank such muck!" And another said that the wine had an agreeable flavor of strawberries, but as it gave his children the gripes after they had drank it, he poured it into the gutter. In spite of witnesses as to character, who spoke highly of the commercial integrity and honesty of the defendants, Linden was condemned to eight months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine and Margot to one month and 100 francs. The defendants were ordered jointly to bear the cost of posting twenty-five printed copies of the judgment.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Origin of the Word "Boodle."

The criminal prosecutions that have been carried on of late against dishonest members of the New York Board of Aldermen in office at the time the Broadway railway steal was accomplished has made the word "boodle" popular and given it a permanent place in the vocabulary of American slang. The price paid to secure the adoption of the scheme was styled "boodle," and those who shared in its distribution as reward for their votes were called "boodlers." St. Louis and Chicago have had their "boodle gangs," and this class of worthies seems to be constantly increasing, despite the punishment that is being meted out to offenders by the law in New York and other cities. The word "boodle" is from the old Dutch word boedel, meaning property or goods. The term furnishes a striking instance of that deterioration in words to which Archbishop Trench called attention, boodel, like pagan and villain, having at first had no evil meaning.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—The man who knows the most never tells it in a crowd.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

The "Always Reliable."

The *Colonist* makes a boast of it that it is always "reliable" and in advance of its contemporaries. So far as being in advance in giving misleading news is concerned none will contest the claim to first position with it. Repeatedly we have been forced to draw attention to its egregious blunders. The oracle's fame is not confined to our province; it reaches even into the uttermost parts of the Dominion. Confirmatory of this assertion read the following from the Ottawa *Free Press* of the 22nd ult:

> The Victoria Daily Colonist publishes a half column eulogy of Sir Adams Archibald, whom it styles the new leader of the Senate. This is rather premature. Sir Adams is not even a Senator yet. The Senate has adjourned for three weeks to give the government an opportunity of selecting a leader for that body.

The "big head" of the *Colonist* poses as an authority on constitutional precedents, disclaims the title of being a financial mixer and muddler and asserts that what he does not know about Canadian, American, British, French, German, Russian and Egyptian politics and men in general is not worth knowing. His eulogy of Sir Adams Archibald as leader of the Senate will be accepted as another to the many already recorded proofs of his gross ignorance and bungling stupidity in dealing with Canadian politics.

The Chinese Case.

The Chinese woman, Chow Fah, who was arrested at New Westminster on a trumped up charge of theft, was discharged at the police court this morning at the request of the prosecution. According to the statements of the court and counsel, Chow Fah was the "property" of the prosecutrix, the keeper of a den in Chinatown, and was indebted to the latter in the sum of $140, which is the balance of the sum expended by the "owner" in bringing Chow Fah from China. The charge of larceny was apparently preferred in order that the woman could be brought back to Victoria. In discharging the prisoner, Mr. Johnson commented very severely on the practise, growing common of late among the Chinese, of using the process of the law to accomplish private and illegal ends, and intimated that he would do everything in his power to stop such proceedings in the future. In this case it is obvious that Canadian law was invoked by Chinamen to assist in carrying out an agreement between two parties and common to that race, but infamous and abhorrent to Anglo-Saxons.

Pioneers Cross the Divide.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 28th announces the death in that city of William M. Bevins, a pioneer printer, aged 70, who died last night from the shock following the amputation of a leg. Bevins came here in 1849 and was engaged at the case up to nine years ago when he settled down to a country life.

Ex-Judge Gordon N. Mott, died on the 27th at his son's residence. Judge Mott was also a pioneer, having arrived here in 1849. The deceased was elected County Judge of Sutter county in 1850, and when the Tenth Judicial District was formed he was appointed Judge of the new court. In 1861, Mott was appointed by President Lincoln District Justice of Nevada Territory. Three years later he was elected to the lower House of Congress and served one term. Judge Mott was the principal second and advisor of Hon. Stephen J. Field in the latter's duel with Judge W. T. Barbour in 1852.

Salmon Rates.

Salmon shippers on the American coast, says a San Francisco dispatch, are disappointed at the new transcontinental rates of $1.25 per 100 pounds in car-load lots. The salmon industry furnishes a large amount of freight on transcontinental roads during the season, and there has always been active competition. Last year during the rate war the tariff was forced down to 62½ cents per 100 pounds from Chicago here and 65 cents from Portland. With even these rates the Canadian Pacific road has succeeded in securing quite a slice of the traffic. This season the advantage is all with the foreign road, for it has been making a rate of $1 for salmon packers of Chicago and proportionately low rates to points farther east.

Oregon and California R. R.

Commencing the present week the new time card of the O. & C. R. R. will come into effect. Two days' time will be saved between Portland and San Francisco under the new arrangements. Victoria and the cities of Puget Sound will receive their California mail just twenty-four hours earlier than now. The distance between this city and San Francisco will be covered in sixty hours, and when the gap is completed it is intended to put up on the route a fast service making close connections at the points, shortening up the line by several hours.

Aid Declined.

It has been officially announced in the House of Lords that for the present no aid by way of a subsidy will be granted to the Pacific Ocean Steamship Line of the C. P. R. If we recollect aright Sir John Macdonald, in his speech at the Victoria Theatre, stated that a grant would assuredly be made. In one of his speeches at Halifax, during the election campaign, Sir Charles Tupper stretched it by stating that a subsidy of $5,000,000 had actually been granted. The old adage that there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip is evidently quite true in this case.

Wants to be a Knight.

The Supreme officers of the Knights of Pythias, at Indianapolis, say that application of King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, for admission to the Knights of Pythias, has been submitted to all the supreme representatives, and that of twenty-three replies received, twenty-one favor his admission. It is claimed by ex-Supt. O'Connor's friends that the application has been made by His Majesty on the recommendation of Victoria's late superintendent of police.

The Sealers.

The American schooner Helen Blum arrived at 6 p. m. Saturday, having made the run from Neah Bay in five hours. She left San Francisco on the 29th of January, and has since been hunting seal along the coast. She succeeded in capturing 436, the largest catch thus far recorded. The schooner passed through the gale of the 1st without any mishap. Considerable lumber was seen about fifteen miles off Discovery island, no doubt a deck load which had washed overboard.

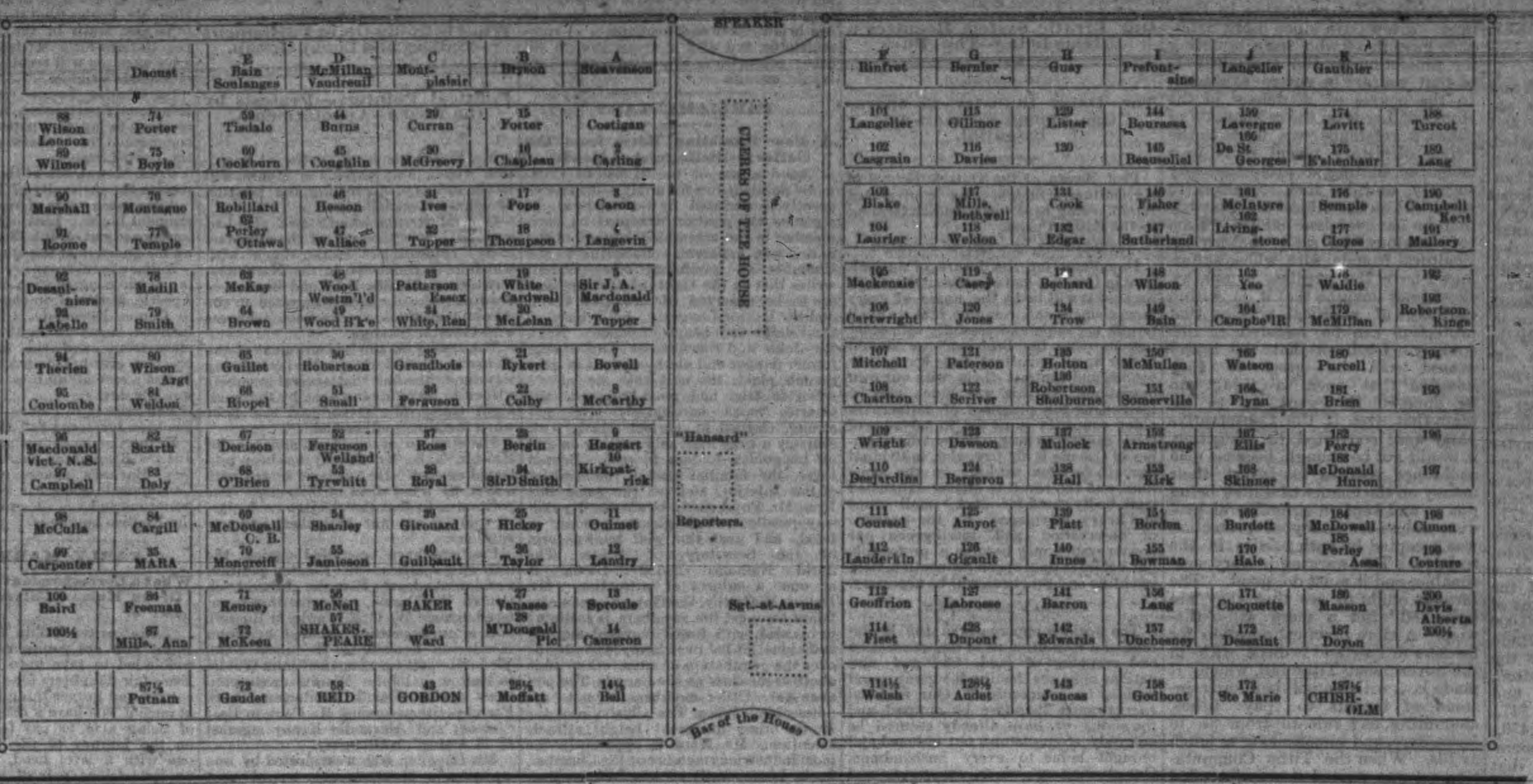
Port Moody's Pioneer Captain.

Capt. Binnie, of the Duke of Abercorn, has not visited these waters since 1883, when he landed the first cargo of steel rails for the C. P. R. at Port Moody, he being the first to open that port. Burrard Inlet has greatly changed since then. Where but a few months stood a dense and an almost impenetrable forest, there is to be found to-day a bustling, stirring city of several thousand inhabitants, a city whose growth is perfectly phenomenal.

Island Mountain.

The Island Mountain Quartz Mining and Milling Co. has been incorporated under the Companies Act. The first trustees are: P. C. Dunlevy, R. P. Rithet and F. J. Barnard. Capital, $300,000, in sixty thousand shares.

FLOOR DIAGRAM OF THE REPORTERS' GALLERY HOUSE OF COMMONS.



	Dacust	E Bain Soulanges	D McMillan Vaudreuil	C Mont-plaisir	B Bryson	A Stevenson
88 Wilson Lennox 89 Wilmot	74 Porter 75 Boyle	59 Tisdale 60 Cockburn	44 Burns 45 Coughlin	29 Curran 30 McGreevy	15 Foster 16 Chapleau	1 Costigan 2 Carling
90 Marshall 91 Roome	76 Montague 77 Temple	61 Robillard 62 Perley Ottawa	46 Hesson 47 Wallace	31 Ives 32 Tupper	17 Pope 18 Thompson	3 Caron 4 Langevin
92 Desaulniers 93 Labelle	78 Madill 79 Smith	63 McKay 64 Brown	48 Wood Westm'l'd 49 Wood B'k'e	33 Patterson Essex 34 White, Ren	19 White Cardwell 20 McLelan	5 Sir J. A. Macdonald 6 Tupper
94 Therien 95 Coulombe	80 Wilson Argt 81 Weldon	65 Guillet 66 Riopel	50 Robertson 51 Small	35 Grandbois 36 Ferguson	21 Rykert 22 Colby	7 Bowell 8 McCarthy
96 Macdonald Vict., N.S. 97 Campbell	82 Scarth 83 Daly	67 Denison 68 O'Brien	52 Ferguson Welland 53 Tyrwhitt	37 Ross 38 Royal	23 Bergin 24 SirD Smith	9 Haggart 10 Kirkpatrick
98 McCulla 99 Carpenter	84 Cargill 85 MARA	69 McDougall C. B. 70 Moncreiff	54 Shanley 55 Jamieson	39 Girouard 40 Guilbault	25 Hickey 26 Taylor	11 Ouimet 12 Landry
100 Baird 100½	86 Freeman 87 Mills, Ann	71 Kenny 73 McKeen	56 McNeil 57 SHAKESPEARE	41 BAKER 42 Ward	27 Vanasse 28 M'Dougald Pic	13 Sproule 14 Cameron
	87½ Putnam	72 Gaudet	58 REID	43 GORDON	28½ Moffatt	14½ Bell

F Rinfret	G Bernier	H Guay	I Prefontaine	J Langelier	K Gauthier	
101 Langelier 102 Casgrain	115 Gillmor 116 Davies	129 Lister 130	144 Bourassa 145 Beausoliel	159 Lavergne 160 De St Georges	174 Lovitt 175 Kaulbach	188 Turcot 189 Lang
103 Blake 104 Laurier	117 Mills, Bothwell 118 Weldon	131 Cook 132 Edgar	146 Fisher 147 Sutherland	161 McIntyre 162 Livingstone	176 Semple 177 Cloyes	190 Campbell Kent 191 Mallory
105 Mackenzie 106 Cartwright	119 Casey 120 Jones	133 Bechard 134 Trow	148 Wilson 149 Bain	163 Yeo 164 Campbe'lR	178 Waldie 179 McMillan	192 193 Robertson Kings
107 Mitchell 108 Charlton	121 Paterson 122 Scriver	135 Holton 136 Robertson Shelburne	150 McMullen 151 Somerville	165 Watson 166 Flynn	180 Purcell 181 Brien	194 195
109 Wright 110 Desjardins	123 Dawson 124 Bergeron	137 Mulock 138 Hall	152 Armstrong 153 Kirk	167 Ellis 168 Skinner	182 Perry 183 McDonald Huron	196 197
111 Coursol 112 Landerkin	125 Amyot 126 Gigault	139 Platt 140 Innes	154 Borden 155 Bowman	169 Burdett 170 Hale	184 McDowall 185 Perley Assa	198 Cimon 199 Couture
113 Geoffrion 114 Fiset	127 Labrosse 128 Dupont	141 Barron 142 Edwards	156 Lang 157 Duchesney	171 Choquette 172 Dessaint	186 Masson 187 Doyon	200 Davis Alberta 200½
114½ Welsh	128½ Audet	143 Joncas	158 Godbout	173 Ste Marie	187½ CHISHOLM	

NORTHERN EXPLORATION.

The Geological and Geographical Expedition to the Yukon.

Prof. Dawson and Mr. James McEvoy, of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived from Ottawa last night and are registered at the Driard. Messrs. Ogilvey, of the Dominion Land Survey, and McConnell, Geological Survey, are on the road and will probably reach here to-night. The gentlemen named will constitute the expedition to northern Cassiar and the Yukon, for the purpose of acquiring reliable geographical and geological information about those regions. Dr. Dawson expects to leave for the North on the next Alaska steamer, or about the 9th proximo. He will be accompanied by Messrs. McEvoy and McConnell, but the latter will leave the expedition at Dease Lake to go down the Liard to the McMcKenzie, which he will follow to the Hudson Bay route and thence out to Winnipeg. This trip is undertaken in order that a thorough survey may be made of the Liard river, which is practically a *terra incognita*. Dr. Dawson will cross from the divide between head waters of the Liard and Pelly rivers and descend the latter, which is a branch of the Yukon, to the Yukon proper, and thence to the Stewart river. Mr. Ogilvey's party will reach the Yukon by Chilkoot Pass and Lewis river, making a measured survey as he proceeds. This party may probably winter there. The Dawson party will return to the coast by the Chilkoot route, and expect to reach this city again next fall. A great deal of valuable information will be collected by these three separate explorations, which will be of advantage and profit to our miners and prospectors. With the exception of a few white men, Indians will be employed to do the packing and canoeing.

B. C. Scenery Excluded.

Montreal is at present revelling in the art exhibition. It was opened a few days ago by His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. John A. Fraser, the noted Canadian painter, now a resident of Boston, Mass., last summer visited British Columbia and spent some time in the Rocky mountains at the suggestion of Sir George Stephen, and here produced a number of works which he has had on exhibition in Boston and New York. He had kept these paintings for exhibition at the annual show of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, but is debarred from so doing owing to official neglect to notify him of the time and place of holding the exhibition. Mr. Fraser is of opinion that he was not notified because his pictures might detract from the work of others on the same subjects who intended exhibiting.

Matrimonial.

At the residence of Rev. Mr. Fraser, last Thursday, Mr. Wm. Robertson, the well known stock raiser of Salt Spring Island, was united in marriage with Miss Ann Smillie, of Argyleshire, Scotland. The bride was supported by Miss Amelia Carne, while Mr. A. G. McCandless did the honors for the groom. The happy couple left for their home at Salt Spring Island this morning.

Mr. Arthur Robert Green, C. E., of New Westminster, was married to Miss A. Holmes, daughter of Wm. Holmes, of the same place, at Holy Trinity Church on Wednesday last. Ven. Archdeacon Woods officiated, and the bridesmaids were Miss Annie Black and Miss Mary Green. Messrs. Rich and Blythe—auspicious names—were best men for the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Green will reside at Vancouver.

San Francisco's Jubilee.

More loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty are to be found nowhere than in the Bay City, and they will celebrate the jubilee in a befitting manner. Already are the arrangements completed, which have been left to a committee of twenty-eight to formulate, and comprise literary exercises, games, dancing, music and fireworks. The celebration has been fixed to take place on June 21st at Woodward's Gardens in that city and will last for one day.

Mortuary Statistics.

According to the mortuary statistics published by the Dominion Government, Victoria is comparatively a pretty healthy place. The number of deaths from all causes in March was 18—15 males and 3 females. In Sorrel, Que., the deaths numbered 27, and in St. Hyacinthe, 15, and both places are less populous than Victoria. Guelph, Belleville and St. Thomas—each about the size of this city—had an average of 9 deaths during the same month.

Sealers Arrive.

The American sealing schooner, Silver Handy, arrived this morning from the west coast, with 190 skins on board. When entering the harbor she ran aground on Dredger rock, but it is expected she will get off easily at high tide.

The American schooner, City of Santiago, arrived this afternoon. After taking on supplies, both vessels will proceed to the North.

Invitation from Nanaimo.

Mayor Fell has received the following dispatch from Mayor Gibson, of Nanaimo: "Nanaimo, April 30th.—The people of Nanaimo extend a hearty invitation to the citizens of Victoria to join them in the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday in our city." No doubt many Victorians will join in the festivities at the sister city on the 24th.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Its Financial Position and Relation to the Government of Canada.

The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals has been laid before parliament. It shows the distance from Montreal to Port Moody by the C. P. R. to be 2891 miles. The line was open for regular passenger traffic in November, 1885, the last spike being driven on the 7th of November, 1885. As to the financial arrangements between the company and the government it may be mentioned that the subsidy granted them was $25,000,000 in money and 25,000,000 acres in land. In 1883 an agreement was completed with the company whereby they were to deposit with the government moneys and securities to the extent of $15,946,645 to constitute a fund to secure for ten years, from the 17th of August, 1883, a minimum half yearly dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on $65,000,000 stock, the government undertaking to pay such dividend upon

SHARES ISSUED

to that extent, and to pay the company interest half-yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the balance of the fund not paid out as dividend. Certificates of shares in the remaining capital stock of the company for $35,000,000 making the whole of the $100,000,000 authorized as their capital were also deposited with the government. This stock was to be returned to the company on their payment of a sum sufficient to provide a 3 per cent. dividend during the remainder of the period of ten years upon the amount so withdrawn. The whole of the sum of $15,946,645 was treated as 4 per cent funded debt and has been redeemed by the government at the rate of $975,000 half yearly; the amount of interest on the balance remaining being deducted therefrom. In 1884 a loan of $22,500,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. was granted the company. In consideration of this the company agreed to complete the road six years earlier than the contract time. The time for the payment of $7,380,912, balance of agreement of 1883, was extended to November, 1888, so that the real loan granted the company in 1884 was in round figures $30,000,000. A mortgage was given for this amount to the government, but it was afterwards readjusted and first mortgage bonds issued to the extent of $35,000,000, to be held by the government for the company's indebtedness to it. The amount with interest at 4 per cent. was to be repaid by the 1st of May, 1891. In 1885 a

TEMPORARY LOAN

of $5,000,000 was made the company, but has since been paid back. On the 30th of March, 1886, the company undertook to pay to the government $19,150,700, the amount advanced them out of the $20,000,000 secured by first mortgage bonds, and the balance $9,880,912 in lands, which agreement was accepted by the government. On the 2nd November, 1886, the final agreement was made by the company with the government as fulfilling the conditions of the contract. A deposit of $6,000,000 was made with the government as a guarantee that when required to do so the company would improve their line passing Mount Stephen in the Rockies. So that now the whole road is the property of the Canadian Pacific railway. From the 1st of July, 1886, to the 31st of December, 1886, the balance due the company on their cash subsidy was $460,087.

The total amount expended on enlarging the canals of the Dominion was $49,591,857. The total mileage of railways owned and operated by the government was 1,190.

Provincial Appointments.

The Lieutenant-Governor has made the following appointments: John Champion, Esq., to be Government Mining Engineer, under, and for the purpose of "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mining." Charles W. Jenkinson, Esq., to be Collector of Provincial Revenue Tax, and Assistant Collector of Assessed Taxes for the "District of Victoria," as from the 1st proximo.

Passenger Rates.

Messrs. Van Horne and Olds, at an interview in Ottawa with the British Columbia members on Thursday, promised that the rate for fares in the mountain section would not exceed five cents per mile. This will be a considerable reduction from present rates, and will be very acceptable to the people of this province. A new freight tariff will shortly be issued.

The Canadian Northern Pacific.

Mr. A. P. McDonald, who visited this city and province last summer in connection with the proposed Canadian Northern Pacific railway, is hard at work lobbying for a land grant at Ottawa. It is said that if the grant be given the road will be built to the Narrows this year. The ultimate intention of the company is to carry this line to Port Simpson in this province; but when, is the problem?

A Valuable Cargo.

The steamship Walla Walla arrived at Port Moody on Wednesday morning last with a large and valuable cargo from San Francisco in transit east via the C. P. R. It consisted of 23,180 pounds of wool, valued at $8,000, and 300 tons of sugar, valued at $34,000, a total cargo valuation of $42,000.

Our Fisheries.

The representative of a large fishing firm in Gaspe, Quebec, is on his way to British Columbia to inquire into the black cod fisheries on the west coast of this province.

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

A Few Practical Suggestions Made to the Civic Authorities.

The following letter has been forwarded to The Times by the writer with the request that the same be published. Mr. Edward Gold asserts that publication thereof was refused in the columns of the *News*, on account of its contents not being in accord with the views of the editor of that journal:

It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that the topic of discussion among the Vancouver Aldermen at present, is one not of the most important to the welfare of the city. I do not propose criticizing the course they have pursued in the city's interest. For a time what occupied their attention was the Chinese; next came the health and sewerage of the city; then a discussion on the Coquitlam and Capilano water schemes. Now they will be applied to for $5,000 towards improving recreation grounds. This no doubt will be a matter for their next consideration. When our city was swept by fire last June, and numbers of the citizens, with their families, left destitute, the great cry of the Aldermen was, "We must have a fire engine." They have now that which they desired so much, and with it a good corps of volunteers. Now that they have a good engine and fire brigade why do they not see that it is thoroughly equipped? From what I am informed, the fire company have repeatedly applied to the council for an appropriation for necessaries, but it is not forthcoming. Every citizen of common sense knows that we must first of all guard against the fiery element, and then let the matters of the most importance follow in their wake. Should our young and thriving city once again share the fate it did on the memorable 13th of June last, we would not heed the Chinese over-running the city, care nothing for the sewerage system, Coquitlam and Capilano water schemes, or either the recreation grounds. With every courtesy and respect to our city fathers allow me to make a few suggestions (now that the hot summer days will soon be upon us.) What we want is to have a better and more efficient fire brigade; more tanks, a span of good draught horses, and a man at a salary to care for and train them, so that they would know their duty; the approach into the bay at the foot of Carrol street put in good condition, and a large pit sunk at the end of the approach, so that it will always be full of water, in case of fire and the tide would happen to be out at the time. Lastly, the fire company to practice, and the apparatus to be inspected thoroughly at least *once a week*. To get the horses is of the first importance, as every one is aware that when the volunteers have to haul the engine and hose carts any distance, by the time they get to the scene of action they are exhausted. Whereas with horses, they arrive on time and are fresh for work immediately, and being able to get to a fire five minutes earlier, and the men in good condition, is surely worth consideration, even at an additional expense to the city. Every business man in Vancouver is aware also that if the city has a good fire brigade, and that if every possible precaution is taken against fire, insurance companies will more readily take risks, and at a lower rate, than if we had a poor service, as at present. Insurance companies are charging extortionate premiums, and even then will not accept half of one's risk. This, consequently, is a great drawback to to city, because people will not invest and build when they can secure no insurance. Without dictation, I say that what the citizens and ratepayers should do is to urge the council to appropriate funds for the fire company, as much as is necessary, in order to further the above and then let the water works schemes and sewerage of the city come next. As for the expenditure at present of the city's monies for recreation grounds let that rest for a while, "Requiescat in pace." EDWARD GOLD.

PERSONALS.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. Mowat, government assayer at Barkerville, has resigned.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.P., of Nanaimo, left for home this morning.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie is recovering from his late indisposition.

Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, is in Ottawa.

Mr. H. Abbott, after settling the difficulty with the Port Moody strikers on Wednesday, left for the east in his private car.

Mr. E. D. Heatley, of San Francisco, formerly part owner of the Hastings saw mill and the mill property, arrived in Victoria yesterday. To-day he took a run up to Nanaimo on the Island railway. This is Mr. Heatley's first visit to British Columbia. He leaves by to-night's steamer for England via the C. P. R. He will remain for a short time at Vancouver.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gardner are on the Elder, which sailed yesterday from San Francisco.

Mr. Moses Lenz, who has been making an extensive tour in Germany and Great Britain, returned home to-day, arriving by the Sound steamer.

Mr. Thos. McDougall and wife, of the Montreal *Gazette*, are guests at the Driard. They arrived from the south yesterday. They go east via the C. P. R., making the journey by easy stages.

The motion of Mr. R. J. Reed, Liberal, in the Imperial Commons relative to tenants, was defeated by a vote of 341 to 240.

THE COWICHAN CONTEST.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your paper to express my mind on the late actions of our local legislators with regard to the Municipalities Amendment Act? a measure, the responsibility of which, some people are trying to stave off the devoted heads of the government party, by calling it "not a government measure, but a private member's bill." I candidly confess I do not see it in that light, even although they further urge in extenuation the fact of a few government men opposing the bill, and some of the opposition voted for it. I fail to see how that exonerates the government party from blame or shelters them from the opprobrium attached to such a shameless enactment. Are they going to take the credit of every commendable piece of legislation, and then turn round and saddle some private member with all their iniquitous schemes and for bartering away the rights of the people? I assert that the private members are going to have a tremendous lot to answer for if that be so. As in the present case it says very little for the private member that such a bill should ever have been introduced and a great deal less for the state of our legislature that it should ever have passed the Assembly. But what is the government? Call them the leading party in parliament if you will; what are they but the men we have chosen to carry out our will and our wishes for our good as a people? Does it make them any the less the government party, that they prove recalcitrant to their trust; that they are so lost to all sense of honor as to run at the call of one of their number, and basely betray the confidence placed in them by voting away our civil liberties? Even though they had not the countenance or support of their leader, even though they were aided and abetted by a so-called opposition, they are still the government party, and still answerable as such for the redemption of their pledge to conserve our rights and reform our grievances. Conserve our rights, indeed! the need for these rights are scarce enough in all conscience; yet, seemingly, they would fain relieve us of the burden of our blessings, by taking away the little we do have. For the Bill itself no words are too hard to denounce it; framed on a basis of unmitigated injustice, defended by a tissue of illogical absurdities, and plead for by the utterance of a deliberate lie. The managers of a railroad are the best judges of what is best for the railroad. Yea, doubtless, though the managers may be sometimes mistaken. But surely we, as a community, may be allowed to judge of what is best for our social and moral welfare. Surely the interests of the people come before the interests of a railroad; or perhaps I am wrong in thinking a railroad is meant for the good of the community; perhaps it is all the other way—the community meant for the good of the railroad. I am not prejudiced against the government, or blind to that parties merits, but I am against sending men to parliament, and paying them well for it, when it would be more to our interest to give a few dollars to stay at home. That we people of Cowichan have a very clear idea of what we want, and what is good for us, we will show at the coming election, by returning a man we can trust, in the person of Mr. Evans. That our present member has yet to answer for his vile travesty of the known wishes of his electors, time will show. That I am not alone in my sentiments, witness the fact that there is about to be circulated for signature in this district a petition requesting Mr. Croft to resign his seat in parliament, as he no longer possesses the confidence of his constituency.

Somenos, April 26. A. A. B. H—d.

DEEPENING THE HARBOR.

To The Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I see by your paper a few nights ago that the Board of Trade and our representatives at Ottawa are agitating for large appropriations for the deepening of our harbor. Now, sir, knowing something about Victoria harbor, I would suggest the following before any large sums are asked for, and that is, that a thorough survey be made of the harbor. By survey I don't mean a surface survey, but that the bottom of the harbor be bored at various places, so as to place beyond doubt whether it is practicable to deepen this harbor deep enough to admit vessels of large draught. As far as I know from personal experience and other sources, there are several places between Shoal Point and Sehl's factory where there is only a thin coating of mud or silt over a surface of rock. Now, sir, I need not tell you if such is the case, it will take more dollars to deepen Victoria harbor than the Canadian exchequer can afford, and if there is as much rock bottom as I am informed there is, any money spent in trying to deepen this harbor over 20 feet at high spring tides would be thrown away. Therefore, I trust that any appropriations asked for will be for general purposes, for I believe when a sum of money is placed on the estimates for any particular purpose it has to be spent for that purpose or be returned. I don't wish it to be understood that I am against deepening the harbor, if it is feasible, but I am against getting money for doing so if it can't be done; therefore barring us from getting money for other purposes. COMMON SENSE.

Maurice and Timothy Healy placed seventy-two additional amendments to the first clause of the coercion bill.

Our Sealers.

It appears by a dispatch from Washington, of the 27th inst., that it will be necessary to give orders regarding foreign sealers to the revenue cutter Bear, which sails from San Francisco for Behring sea on May 10th, before settlement of the disputed question is had with England. After consideration by the Cabinet it has been decided what course to pursue. When Secretary Fairchild returns from his visit to Charleston, he will cause to be prepared a circular modifying former instructions. The revenue cutter officers will be directed to avoid, as far as possible, further complications by seizures beyond the marine league. The instructions will be carefully framed, so as not to commit the United States to a relinquishment of the claim to Behring sea, as derived from the Russian government. The Secretary of State is fully of the opinion that under the laws of nations the United States has no right to enforce the law authorizing these seizures, but of course jurisdiction will not be formally relinquished until the government is forced to such a course.

Additional advices from Washington state that the State Department is carefully considering the question of the jurisdiction of the United State over the Alaskan fur seal fisheries. The statement made in the Dominion Parliament on Wednesday to the effect that communications on the subject had been sent by that government to Secretary Bayard is denied at the State Department and it is said that all correspondence touching the fisheries had been carried on directly with the government of Great Britain. This fact it is believed will bring out a statement from the State Department of which complaint has been made at Ottawa. The United States laws under which several British Columbian vessels were seized last season by the Revenue Cutter Corwin, are more than twenty years old and the question of conflict between them and the laws of nations is one peculiar knotty and difficult of settlement. The fact that this question has raised strengthens the Department of State in the determination to continue to pursue the temperate course it has so far followed in the negotiations with Great Britain concerning the fisheries.

The vast Alaskan fisheries are thought to be as valuable to the United States as the Nova Scotian inland fisheries, and the State Department is necessarily obliged to so shape its construction of the laws and treaties as to preserve the right of the United States to the exclusive enjoyment of the Alaskan fisheries while maintaining the treaty rights of our fishermen in the North American waters. It is held that there cannot be two constructions of the law and any position assumed by the department must apply equally to the Atlantic and Pacific waters.

Bank of B. N. A.

Workmen are busy to-day removing and overhauling the interior of the Bank of British North America—The Times' next door neighbor. The proposed changes will enhance the interior appearance of this institution, which is so substantially built that it resembles a fortress. The manager's room is to be enlarged and more light admitted. When completed the alterations will give the banking room an air of comfort as well as stability.

Death of an M. P.

Mr. Robert Moffatt, M. P. for Restigouche, N. B., died very suddenly in Teeswater, Ont., last Monday. He was found dead in bed. Deceased was a Conservative in politics and a native of that province. He was first elected to parliament at the general election of 1882.

A Brick Company.

Messrs. D. Oppenheimer, I. Oppenheimer, George Black, Sam Brighouse and W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, have organized "The Vancouver Brick and Tile Co." for the manufacture of brick, pipe, lime, &c. Capital stock, $25,000, in $100 shares.

The Scott Act.

It is understood that the amendments of Mr. Jamieson, of North Lanark, to the Scott Act will embrace clauses making the act operative in this province when so desired by a majority of the electors.

At a meeting of members of parliament to-day it was decided to cancel all engagements likely to interfere with parliamentary work in order that the members may devote exclusive attention to their legitimate duties.

Thirteen men, who recently resigned from the Irish constabulary, sailed to-day from Queenstown for New York.

In the Exchequer Court at Dublin on Friday a nurse named Dillon applied for the issue of a writ beyond the court's jurisdiction against Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for slander in having, as the complaint alleged, stated against her professionally that she had refused to nurse the wife of a man employed by a person under the boycott. The court refused to grant the writ.

A dispatch from Rome says that Rev. Dr. McGlynn has again informed the Vatican that he refuses to come to Rome.

It is definitely announced that the Imperial government will not grant a subsidy to the British Columbia-China mail service.

A dispatch from Cairo says: A skirmish has taken place at Sarras between the Arabs and a force of Egyptians under command of Major Chermside. The Arabs lost 200 killed and wounded, the Egyptians 20 wounded.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Public Meeting Decides to Celebrate 22nd of June

In a Manner Worthy the Occasion and Victoria City.

At the public meeting last Friday at the City Hall, to consider where, when and in what manner the jubilee anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria would be celebrated, there was a large attendance of citizens. Most of the seats were filled, and all parties seemed to feel a lively interest in the object of the meeting. His Worship Mayor Fell occupied the chair, and J. D. Robinson acted as Secretary.

Mayor Fell at once proceeded to business by making the customary explanation about the object of the meeting. He thought there were two ways the city could act—first, by holding such a celebration as would show our loyalty to the Queen, or secondly, combining with the first a mercenary motive, and by attracting people from a distance, make money out of it. Two or three days, he thought, should be set apart for the celebration, as it was not every year we could kill such a fatted calf. With the co-operation and assistance of the fleet, there was nothing to prevent us making it a success worthy of the Queen who was an ornament and glory of the age in which she lived. (Applause.) The first question to decide was the day upon which the event would be celebrated.

Ex-Mayor Redfern said there was some doubt in the public mind as to whether there were to be two celebrations. It would be a mistake, he thought, to have two so close together as the Queen's birthday and the day set apart for the jubilee celebration. He moved that the usual celebration on the first named day be postponed until the day fixed for the latter, and both be combined.

Seconded by Mr. Prior and carried.

His Worship—The next question to settle is, how many days are you going to have?

Voices—A week! (Laughter.)

Coun. Braden thought there would be plenty of sport to occupy three days. On the first day, base ball matches, foot races and cricket on Beacon Hill, and sailing races towards Albert Head. The second day could be devoted to a regatta, for which good prizes could be offered, when a large crowd would be present from the Sound. On the third day we can get up a sham fight on Beacon Hill. (Applause.)

Mr. E. G. Prior, M. P. P., agreed with Mr. Braden in having more than one days's sport. The great object is to bring visitors to Victoria, and if the Admiral will allow his men to take part in a sham fight it would certainly attract a great many visitors to the city. The sham fight would be best on the first day.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour said he would be only too happy to participate in any celebration that would be got up by the Victoria people. (Applause.) The main object should not be to bring as much money as possible from the other side—it should be to celebrate the jubilee of the Queen. But he thought they would get a little tired on the second day and might find three days too much. A sham fight would necessitate a good deal of hard work by the men, and was not all fun to those engaged in it.

Mr. Alex. McLean said the most practical way to dispose of the question would be to appoint a committee to work up the celebration and procure subscriptions. The committee could confer with the officers of the navy and decide on the nature of the sports. He moved that the 22nd day of June, or whatever any other day would be set apart by the government for the celebration, be appointed for the sports with any additional day or days the committee may decide.

Mr. J. H. Todd endorsed this view and seconded the motion.

Thos. Harmon thought there could be no more fitting way to celebrate the day than to entertain the blue jackets of the fleet at a dinner given by the citizens.

The motion was carried.

Mr. McLean moved that the Mayor be authorized to appoint a committee of 25 to carry out the views of the meeting, and with power to add to their numbers.

Mr. Broderick was of opinion that the sinews of war was the main thing, and a finance committee ought first to be appointed, which would ascertain how much money there would be to spend.

Mr. D. R. Munro seconded Mr. McLean's motion. He said the committee could appoint sub-committees to make collections and for other purposes.

Mr. J. H. Turner favored appointing a large general committee, from which sub-committees, who would do the work, could be appointed. Two days would be enough, and if the Admiral could be persuaded to give us a naval display, it would be by far the most satisfactory to the people. The town, he thought, would take care of the blue jackets. [Hear, hear.]

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour said that in addition to the flagship and the Conquest, another ship—the Caroline—would be here next week. Taking in view the growing importance of Victoria and the approaching jubilee, he had arranged to have these ships here on that occasion. He did not wish to make a promise which he could not carry out, but he would act with the committee and do everything in his power to make the event a success.

The motion was carried and the following committee was named: The Mayor and Council, the Admiral and officers of the fleet, U Gowen, Louis McQuade, A McLean, J H Turner, J H Todd, E G Prior, M. P. P., S P Mills, C E Pooley, R Broderick, J Loewen, D F Fee, C E Redfern, F C Wolfenden, Brian Drake, D R Munro, Joe Wilson, W Bennett, R P Rithet, S Duck, A J Smith, W McNiffe, Capt Irving, G Hayward, T Harmon, Arthur Jones, Frank Campbell, E B Marvin, officers of Garrison Artillery, Col Baker, Louis Redon, F G Richards, T C Jones, Geo Fairbrother, R Dunsmuir, R Ward, T R Smith (H B Co), A A Green, Supt Roycraft, W M Chudley, T J Burnes, Robt Irving, Col Holmes, Thos Russell, J D Robinson, and J H Innes.

The clerk read a note from Mr. Joseph Haywood, giving some excellent suggestions and promising to assist the committee in carrying them out. He proposed to give a cold lunch, composed of corned and roast beef, boiled ham and tongues, cheese, bread, crackers, and beer, plenty of ice water and soda water for the ladies and children—with some additions expressly for the ladies and children. He would also have a separate table for the ladies, and no plates, knives, forks or spoons. Such a picnic would be carried out at a reasonable cost.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Admiral and officers of the fleet for attending the meeting and so cordially supporting the proposals made.

It was arranged that the general committee would meet on Tuesday evening next, and the proceedings then adjourned.

An election was held in [illegible] England, last Saturday. [illegible] C. Adams, Conservative, was [illegible] over [illegible] Gladstonian.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Latest advices from New York and other eastern commercial circles are to the effect that the money and stock markets are very unsettled. Speculators in stocks are still uncertain what effect the Inter-State Commerce Bill will have upon railroad earnings, and so are rather chary in their dealings. In the other markets we observe that wheat rose three-eighths, hogs an eight, lard a sixteenth and pork half a dollar per barrel, while cotton was strong, though print cloths were an eighth lower. Sugar, too, was generally steady in price although crushed fell a sixteenth. Iron had a similar experience, for while it kept steady, certificates declined 37 cents, and nails fell off twelve cents. Oil, too, declined 1 1-8 ct. Coffee advanced a quarter, silver rose 1½d. per oz., but tin and lead fell a little. The official reports show the net exports of the eight months of last year's crop at 114,477,— bushels, against 61,445,195 bushels during the same period of last year. If the exports continue at the same rate during the remainder of the year it is thought that the surplus of wheat will not exceed 50,000,000 bushels. Then the balance of trade for March was very favorable to the United States. The exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle and petroleum amounted in value to $47,-—,627, as compared with $37,479,— during March, 1886. It is somewhat confidently expected that merchandise exports this year will exceed similar imports by about $1—,000,000. Referring to the monetary outlook the New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that three per cent. bonds of that city lately sold at 104.6 and says "it is not a healthy sign of the times that in this young and growing country those who have money to invest prefer to accept a guaranteed profit of 2¼ or 3 per cent. on their capital rather than use it in business." The *Advertiser* thinks that this is due at least in part to the alarm caused by the present relations of labor and capital. These undoubtedly have much effect, but they are not the only causes of the great reduction in what the *Advertiser* calls the wages of capital. The high artificial conditions of business in the United States, caused by a mistaken commercial policy and by the creation of monopolies and rings which control railroad systems, the production and supply of coal, iron, petroleum, etc., and constantly desturb and derange the markets for the staple agricultural products and the great manufactures, create so much danger and uncertainty that many capitalists shrink from putting their means at the mercy of those who manipulate much of the business of the country. There would be ample room in the United States for the safe and profitable employment of five times as much capital as is now invested in that country if monopolies were destroyed and free effect were given to the laws of trade.

THE FLOW OF EMIGRATION.

This year's emigration to Canada, and especially Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, is certain to be larger than it has been, for several years in the past. This is gratifying to every lover of his country. Without people and population the country will practically amount to nothing. There can be no questioning the vast areas of arable and pastoral lands in the Northwest in virgin condition awaiting the husbandman, who will yet till its rich and productive soil. In our own province are to be found extensive valleys clothed in rich verdure for the sustenance of man and beast. The mountains and the bowels of the earth are known to possess untold wealth. But to render all these of advantage to the country they must be made productive, and man only can do that. With the climate of the Northwest and other portions of the Dominion people frequently become dissatisfied. They cannot withstand the cold. The winters, they assert, freeze all the vitality in a man out of him. Next we hear of them moving either to this coast or going south. They run from frost to fever, virtually escaping from one difficulty by getting into another and a much worse one. A contemporary says that people who might have more sense often have a similar experience in changing their place of residence. Whenever you see an ill-balanced, poorly constructed man, when he had made up his mind that his own town was the poorest place in all creation, and some neighboring place the best, observe the nonsense he will talk about the new place. At last he moves; but he finds no loaves hanging to the limbs of the new place as he expected. The golden eagles are not to be found lying loose on its streets; its inhabitants, like himself, are human. At last he finds out, and to his utter disgust, that in the new town he needs money and must go to work to get it. It is the working class of emigrants that this country wants. Stalwarts who are not afraid to roll up their sleeves and tackle the mighty monsters of the forest, and from their embrace hew out for themselves farms and homes for their families and future generations. Nowhere else on the North American continent is there such a fine field for the enterprising tiller of the soil as there is in British Columbia. The climate, upon the whole is preferable to that of any other section in the Dominion. The field is a wide one. Then, young men of the East, come to this coast instead of crossing the line. If you are of the proper stamp the step you will never regret.

In an interview with Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, he said it is his present intention to accompany Prof. Saunders to Manitoba and the Northwest at the close of the session to make the best selection possible of experimental farm stations. Preparations are going on daily for the advancement of work in the district.

SALISBURY ON PROTECTION.

Lately but little has been heard of the agitation for protection in England. A few days since Lord SALISBURY gave those who were agitating for protection to the agriculturists of that country a severe snubbing. In the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the redemption of tithes, a reference was made to the Prime Minister's recent reply to a memorial, hinting at protection very vaguely, and he took occasion to speak out on the subject more plainly than he has ever done before. "I am very anxious," he said, "that my agricultural friends, with whose sufferings I have the greatest sympathy, should not imagine that it is within the range of practical politics that protection can be restored in this country. I believe that the injury caused will be great if they imagine that such a thing can be done." He went on to explain that, even if the Conservative party were converted to protection, it would not be enough, because men could not venture to invest their money on the chance of duties being put on and kept on agricultural produce unless the policy of protection was accepted by both parties in the country. This warning is very seasonable, and it must do good. The farmers ought to see that they are being led after a mere will-o'-the-wisp. A more practical question for farmers in England is dealt with in the government Tithe bill, which, if made law, will compel landlords instead of tenants to pay tithes, amounting, as a rule, to from 3s. to 5s. an acre, and sometimes to as much as 10s. When the Tithe Commutation act was passed it was intended that tenants who would pay tithe-rent charge on behalf of landlords (who were supposed to be liable) shall be entitled to deduct the amounts from rents; but, like nearly all the burdens, tithe has been shifted on to the tenants. No doubt they pay less rent in consequence, as they reckon the tithe when they take farms; but lately they have been getting great reductions in rents, whereas they very rarely get any reduction in tithes. But where they will be most benefitted by the proposed change is in cases in which rents are now too high, so that when landlords have to pay tithes directly they will not be able to raise rents in proportion. Thus, in numbers of cases, the tenants will get off paying tithes without having to pay any additional rent instead. This will be quite fair, because rents are a great deal too high in most parts of England—much higher than in Ireland, where such a fuss is made about them.

ORGANIZED EFFORTS.

THE TIMES is pleased to observe that the Northwest representatives, *i. e.*, those west of the upper lakes, have at last formed themselves into an organization which, no doubt, will be productive of much good to that vast section of our own country. It is now confidently expected Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest will occupy a more prominent position in the House and by its increased numerical strength wield greater influence than it has been able previously. Although hastily called there was a large attendance at the preliminary meeting. Mr. ROYAL occupied the chair. Matters affecting the West were discussed in a conversational way, and it was evidenced that there was a unanimous desire to work shoulder to shoulder in all questions in which they were interested, it being felt that backed by a compact vote they could reasonably expect that their voices would be more readily listened to than in the past. Of course questions will arise on which with conflicting interests there will be a diversity of opinion, but as a rule their interests are largely identical. One subject discussed was disallowance, but on this some Northwest members expressed a belief that their and Manitoba's interests would be better advanced by urging the extension of branch lines, rather than by agitating for an alteration of the government's policy towards old Manitoba. They themselves were satisfied that clause fifteen would not be annulled, and were desirous to secure for themselves what they deemed to be next best. The question of railway rates was also discussed, but as the meeting had not figures before them it was decided to procure necessary statistics with rates charged to American trans-continental lines, and when secured to take whatever action seemed advisable. Representation in the Cabinet was also spoken of, one British Columbia Senator urging that every province should be given a portfolio, but the general feeling was that all the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific could reasonably expect would be one representative. Another meeting will be held shortly, when the whole fourteen members and five senators will be present.

A CONSPIRACY!

Our usually well-informed contemporary, the Kamloops *Sentinel*, publishes the following startling item:

> We are informed that a "Mainland Separation League" has been organized in New Westminster and the towns on Burrard Inlet; but the proceedings, so far, are kept quiet.

What does this mean? Are New Westminster and the towns on Burrard Inlet going to separate from the mainland and set up a little kingdom of their own, or are the whole "mainland" and the "island" to become dissevered for the purpose of working out their several destinies in their own ways? We confess our inability to fathom the mystery, or even to make a respectable sort of guess at the object of the conspirators! What with "repealers" in Nova Scotia, racial jealousies in Quebec, Tory traitors in Ontario, half-breed rebels in the Northwest, and "mainland leaguers" in British Columbia, this young nation has enough internecine strife on its hands for the present, and on mature consideration we may forego the pleasure of twisting the neck of the American eagle, notwithstanding that in the interest of the bird itself its neck should be twisted.

FARMING IN CANADA.

Our Erratic System Requires a Remodeling—The Future.

The Dairy Industry—Co-operation Among Farmers an Essential.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario School of Agriculture, Guelph, has contributed the following paper on Canadian farming to the Eastern press:

INTELLIGENT, SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

In anticipating the future of agriculture in Canada—not of necessity Ontario, because it will be by the union of every farm element and resource that we shall be able to compete successfully with other nations—says the Professor—we should gather up all important facts from every source, and contrast them with our own operations. In this way much may be learned, as the practices of farmers in older countries must be in advance of those carried on here. Present day farming in Canada is an irregular, individual pursuit, very few working on the same lines, and the result is almost exhausted land, badly cared-for stock, small crops and heavy mortgages. By the exercise of observation and intelligence our erratic system may become a profession, but before it does special education, both scientific and practical, will be necessary.

CANADA'S REPUTATION.

The world is apparently in the beginning of a revolution as to the possession and cropping of land. Old and new nations alike are feeling the great power wielded by competition. Our national energy must therefore be aroused, and the status we have already secured be not only strengthened, but widened and brought home to every husbandman. Our growing age, vigor, experience and special connections are developing matters that will bring with them some very serious considerations. The value of our average reliability in agriculture can always be held up with every measure of confidence, but it is this feature that has somewhat bloated our energies. The independence, isolation and self-reliance of the farmer must be disturbed. The reputation of Canada in some agricultural specialties has only been secured by a few hundreds of her people, the great majority doing their work in a slip-shod manner, entirely regardless of present or future consequences.

VALUE OF OUR FARMING LAND.

The non-appreciation of the value of land in Canada is a serious thing. We must of course be very charitable with the remnant of old settlers whose first experience cannot be tied with the requirements of the present day. But surely no excuse is needed for our new generations, who either leave the old for the new because the old does not respond under their management or are calling for more room, while thousands of fine acres are at their own doors untouched. Our agricultural future is as dependent upon extension as upon the improvement of present cultivation. Our legislation and education is weak in not showing how much real value is still tied up in the uncultivated portions throughout the older districts.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

Every country is now alive to the fact that co-operation among farmers is absolutely essential to success in these keen competitive times. The discussion of co-operation may be said to be old, but what is wanted is how best to secure such a system in certain branches as will result most favorably. It may be too much to expect that a piece of land about 3000 by 500 miles should agree to produce certain things for a number of years, either in self-defence or in order to make most money by them, but there seems to be no physical or commercial difficulty against such an association by districts as would realize the highest individual, and therefore national, benefits. For example, the present system of cheese making by factories could be copied in principle for a certain kind of grain, or even live stock, such as horses for the British army. The same thing is being done well in butter production, and no doubt our people will very soon systematize co-operation so as to cover the great field of soil products in all its variety.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Then again it appears reasonable and self evident that Canada must extend her annual agricultural production, in view of the many millions everywhere that are in some respects better situated for work during the year. We do not claim that our winters and summers are not the best on an average, though we must bow to the fact of comparatively cheaper production elsewhere in several crops, and it is this very thing that should stimulate us to the annual extension, because we know the winter especially will enable us to excel in reliability and better articles. It would not be difficult to show how, in the matter of butter alone, Canada could equal any other country in its annual quantity and quality, largely by the extension of the creamery system through winter. All our summer cropping, house management and live stock appliances clearly indicate this line of work in the near future. Some of our best farmers are doing so already, and no time should be lost on the part of our experts and Governmental authorities in advocating the system thus briefly indicated. Not butter only, but the growth of young cattle could be more favorably carried out. It is only by such developments that we shall realize justly our international position of the "per acre per annum."

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

And just here we should consider how much we have yet to find out in the properties of foods for all classes of live stock. Surely two years hence, when the Dominion will likely be in the hands of no less than six experimental stations, farmers will be getting a deal of information from these institutions. Not long ago a farmer said he was receiving thirty-five pounds of milk per head daily from each of seven common cows, and making butter at the rate of one and one-quarter pounds per day from each. Feeding was the cause, he said, and he thought no experimental farm could possibly do better. He was highly intelligent, but maybe he failed to measure the proper office of an experiment that should only be given to the world through the exact animal influence, the foods used, cost of production and the other items that a proper conjunction of science and practice always demands.

SAFE ENOUGH.

The nature of future Canadian crops is not likely to be one of much change all over, though no doubt subject to specialties by sections. When dairying is fully matured amongst us it will be accompanied by so much better pasture and so much better winter green fodders, without which we cannot possibly hope to obtain quantity and quality of cow products cheap enough. The maintenance of cereals is now of more importance than ever. Wheat even demands more skill for quantity and quality, and no farmer anywhere can neglect the coarser grains, even for direct consumption. Admitting that finished beef, fit for exportation, will not fetch over four cents next May, is it not true that nearly all flesh production is but a means to an end, and that end is the maintenance of soil fertility? Canadian agriculture is a very decided thing. Rapid, wholesale changes are not desirable. Firm, active progress is imperative. A better appreciation of our bright spots and weaknesses is commendable, and with a sharp eye on all other competitors Canadian agriculture is safe enough.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Few Rambling Notes from the Gallery—Distinguished Heads.

The diagram of the House of Commons published in Saturday's TIMES was greatly appreciated by our readers. At a glance the position occupied by each member in the assembled council of the nation was apparent. Referring to the Chamber an intelligent correspondent writes that on the right of the Speaker are to be observed Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin, both busy at their desks with heaps of paper. Next, Sir John and Sir Charles Tupper, the former dapper and alert, arrayed in grey Scotch plaid, the suit that he affects when in trim and good-humored. Sir Charles looks particularly well and strong, clothed in perfect black, with scarcely a gray hair, and putting on and off his golden folders to read. Behind these, the familiar head of the Minister of the Interior, and on the same line Hon. Mr. Pope, rising to answer dry railway questions, with glasses pendant in hand, and next the well known form of the Secretary of State. The florid Nicholas Flood Davin is at once a subject of attraction. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the Government's confidant amongst the members, is reclining in his seat, with limbs elevated slightly and slouched hat over his eyes pondering over the incubation of some other such abortive measure as the Canada Temperance Act. Other members of note are noticeable. When The Chisholm of the House arises his great height attracts attention. Mr. Mara is apparently the most industrious member of the Chamber, for he is constantly at his desk writing. The delegation from the Northwest are an improvement on the former representatives. Mr. Daly, of Brandon, and Mr. Davin will frequently be heard from. British Columbia members are not given to loquacity. Mr. Mara has yet to be heard from. It is believed he will acquit himself in such a manner as will bring no discredit on the Province.

THE OPPOSITION SIDE

Opposite, to the Speaker's left, the eye first lights on the leaders of the opposition. Mr. Blake in spectral glasses, with the dark tuft on the left brow, square shouldered and massive; and Mr. Laurier, slight, handsome and serene. Then Mr. Mackenzie, erect and immovable, looking much better than usual, and Sir Richard Cartwright, with the piercing spectacles and flowing whiskers. Mr. Mitchell has been promoted to a front seat beside Mr. Charlton, whose amended Seduction bill he seconds. The member for Northumberland wears a shining stovepipe, being one of half a dozen members who sit covered *a la* Hartington. Mr. William Patterson, of Brant, one of the most popular men in the House, is turning slightly grey. So far he has said nothing. Mr. David Mills is pouring over some volume on constitutional or legal lore. As he is receiving a dressing down from an opponent in the right of the Speaker, or on his own side of the House, he raises his head as if asking what does it all mean?

A FEW GOOD HEADS.

You next pick out a few good heads. There is Mr. Walter Shanly, of South Leeds, sharp and refined; Mr. John J. Curran, who has a shapely crown; Mr. Edgar, the poetical rival of Senator Plumb; Mr. Coursol; Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward, and Mr. Prefontaine, of Chambly. Mr. Weldon, of St. John, is a striking figure, with an inquisitorial turn, having a page at his side, whipping off no less than five questions in rapid succession to the Speaker. Altogether the aspect of the House is a satisfactory study. How does it compare with other similar bodies? It is safe to say that not even the British Parliament can make a better showing, and Canadians have reason to be proud of their House of Commons. All those who can manage it should make a trip to Ottawa to see it in session, and they will come away with a better impression than they can receive from mere reading. Not that those who supply the reading are to be overlooked. In a long gallery of their own, over the line of the Speaker's chair, they sit with ready pencil, taking note of all that is said and done, giving fame to many that would otherwise pass unobserved. All the leading papers are represented by bright men, several of them fit to sit below and assist in the ruling of the nation.

B. C. AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

Notices of Motions to be Made by our Representatives.

We find amongst others the following notices of enquiry to be made of the ministry by B. C. members:

Mr. Shakespeare—Has the government received a copy of the report of Colonel O'Brien, of the Royal Engineers on the fortifications of British Columbia? If so, will it be laid on the table of the House at an early date?

Mr. Gordon—A return of copies of all correspondence between the department of the interior and the government of B. C., having reference to the lands on Vancouver Island, held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, under the conditions of the Settlement Act, 1884. Also, copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, or with any person acting for or on their behalf, in any manner referring to the said railway lands. Also, copies of all correspondence with any settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, or with any other person with reference thereto. Also, copies of all references to the Department of Justice as to the rights of settlers and squatters upon said railway lands, the form of patent issued to settlers, and the form and conditions of the patents issued, or to be issued, to the railway company; together with the report or reports of the Minister of Justice thereon. Also, the number of patents that have been issued to settlers upon the said railway lands by the Department of the Interior up to this date. Also, copies of any arrangement with, or security from the company for the prompt issue by them up to the 19th day of December next, of pre-emption records to persons desiring to settle upon said lands under the conditions of the Settlement Act.

Mr. Gordon was also to have asked whether any practical gold miners will be selected to accompany the Yukon expedition with the view of testing the auriferous deposits in the regions to be explored. Also if it is the intention to continue the deep sea fisheries exploration on the coast of this province. And whether it is the intention of the government to extend the Telegraph Signal service to Johnstone's Straits, Alberni, Cape Beal and Port San Juan? If so, when? Also, if it is the intention of the Government to build a lighthouse at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, either at Bonilla Point or Port San Juan? If so, when? And whether the government have considered the necessity of constructing a harbor of refuge at Port San Juan for the safety of sealers, tug boats and other vessels and steamers engaged in the commerce of the Dominion, on the Pacific coast?

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

What is Going On in Parliament—Gallery and Lobby Gossip.

Political Pointers—Protests by the Dozen—Appointments.

Mr. Fisher has given notice of a motion which, if it passes the House, will be the means of abolishing the position of deputy speakership.

General Strange is in Ottawa. He had an interview with some of the ministers to-day respecting a cattle ranch with which he is connected in the Northwest territories. Messrs. Reid and Benson, of Cardinal, who are also interested in the ranch in question, are here on business with General Strange.

The reason for the adjournment of the House at 11 o'clock on Friday evening was due to the fact that several members wished to leave for the west by the midnight train. Mr. Davin had the floor when the House adjourned.

The election of the Tory member for Halifax, N. S., Mr. Kinney, has been protested against. He has been served with a writ by a law firm of this city. The petition asks that the election be declared void on account of bribery and corruption.

Petitions have been filed against the following parties: R. Reidie, petition against Andrew Semple, Liberal, in Centre Wellington, and a petition is entered against W. C. Edwards, in Russell, and a cross petition is filed by John Henderson against C. H. Mackintosh; W. J. Roe petitioned against John Waldie in Halton, and John Waldie cross petitions against David Henderson; H. S. Farrel petitions against H. Cook in East Simcoe; and Alexander Kenny against H. H. Purcell in Glengary.

Mr. Langlier, who was elected by one majority, in Montmorency, has his seat contested.

Mr. Scarth's pockets bulge out with letters from his constituents, and he is wearing his sweet life away in trying to keep up with the influx. The other members look admiringly on while he scratches away.

Replying to Mr. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Foster said it was the intention of the Government to continue the exploration of the deep sea fisheries on the coast of British Columbia.

Senator Trudel, in his correspondence to his paper, gives up the National cause as lost. Only a personal difference with Sir Adolphe Caron keeps Mr. Amyot in the Grit ranks and the bolter is a thing of the past. The total estimated revenue of the current year ending June 30 is $34,500,000. Prof. Carpmael, of Toronto, is here on business with the Government.

A dispatch from Downing steet is published in to day's Canada Gazette, pointing out that a treaty has just been concluded between Russia and England for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

The question of the deputy speakership seems to be a troublesome one. At first Mr. Rykert was spoken of, but he is sick and Peter White seemed to be a favorite for a time, but he is said not to want it. Dr. Ferguson of Welland is the last man spoken of, but he declares that he knows nothing about it and is not seeking the position. It will be an Ontario man, anyway.

On motion of Mr. Mills a return was ordered giving details of the votes polled, spoiled ballots, etc., in the recent election.

The Minister of Justice has introduced a bill to amend criminal procedure. He explained the main feature to be to provide that there shall be no appeal to the Imperial Privy Council from the courts of last resort in Canada in criminal cases.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill for the better protection of idiot and insane women in certain cases.

The British officers who were buying cavalry horses are about through Ontario and expect to be in Manitoba and the territories in a short time. But few purchases were made in the older provinces.

Chairman of standing committees were elected to-day: Agriculture, Peter White; railways, Langevin; banking, Hall; public accounts, Rykert; expiring laws, Robertson.

It is understood the Liberals intend making an onslaught on the Government's Northwest policy, hoping to secure the support of the Bolters on this question at least.

The government has declined to compensate Mr. Gilchrist for the death of his son, killed at Frog Lake.

Dawson's election for Algoma is contested by Burke. The usual grounds of bribery and corruption are urged.

A special return brought down shows that the exports for the nine months of the current fiscal year were $66,357,923, and imports $74,934,811. On this basis the figures will exceed last year, at three good months are yet to go.

In an interview with Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, he said that advices from agents in Great Britain were most cheering, of the class of immigrants leaving. He said this was the most important element in the immigration this year so far as Manitoba was concerned. A large number were now on the way.

Sir Donald A. Smith spoke and voted against the Home Rule resolutions. Sir John Macdonald went into a lengthy explanation on the subject. He cited the late Hon. Geo. Brown's attitude on this and similar questions.

Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, explained that permission to present the latest batch of papers had only been received on Friday, and that the printers were at work night and day to get the whole out.

Mr. Blake thought the House was not being treated fairly. If the manuscript copy were laid on the table the true position of the negotiations could be seen at once.

Mr. Mitchell, former Minister of Fisheries, said he understood that in St. John, N. B., a journal, supposed to be inspired by Mr. Foster, denied outright that the Canadian Government concerned in the latest proposal of Lord Salisbury for a tentative settlement of the question. Mr. Mitchell thought the House should know immediately the position of the Canadian Government on the question.

The Cabinet intend prohibiting the importation of cattle from England while pneumonia exists there.

Compensation is to be given to those acting against Fenians in 1866, 1870. Notice has been sent to the battalions to send delegates here on May 7th.

Prof. Tanner, who is engaged in carrying out a modified scheme for directing the emigration of suitable families to the Northwest, is on his way to England.

Parliament will take a week's holiday between the 18th and 25th instant.

Lansdowne says the report that he declined to accept the provisional arrangement made last week by the mediators engaged in the task of adjusting the dispute with his tenants, is a fabrication, and that no agreement has been come to by any person authorized to act for him, and no such agreement, therefore, has been submitted to him or on his behalf.

Sir John, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Messrs. White and Chapleau shirked the vote on Mr. McCarthy's amendment to the Home Rule resolutions of Mr. Curran. Mr. McCarthy it is reported now aims at being leader of the extreme Tories in all questions affecting the loyalty of the people. The other ministers were divided.

Excess of revenue up to April 20th is over $2,000,000.

The *Journal* says, in an interview with Hon. Mr. Foster, that there does not seem to be any truth in the report that the negotiations for a settlement of the fisheries question will result in a surrender of Canada's rights.

Sir Charles Tupper, in reply to Mr. Edgar, said permission had not yet been received to lay the papers relating to a commercial treaty between Britain and the United States.

Fred. Mowat, son of the Premier, will receive the shrievalty of Toronto.

After seven years of residence in government house. Lieut.-Governor Robinson moved out on the 19th ult., and took up his quarters at the Queen's hotel.

A disgraceful scene occurred at a meeting of the congregation of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, to choose a successor to Canon Ellegoode. The contending factions began to fight from the commencement and the uproar was the greatest ever heard in a church meeting. It was a case of 'high vs. low,' and 'high' won the day.

The subsidy to Prince Edward Island has been increased $20,000 a month.

In the Commons last night Minister of Justice Thompson characterized Secretary Bayard's charge of brutality by Canadians to American fishermen as preposterous and a most exaggerated use of the English language.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

What a Correspondent Thinks About Green Human Calves Running at Large.

"Julia" writes to THE TIMES as follows: Right you are young man, who has just concluded to take unto himself one of Eve's fair daughters for a wife. It is the correct and proper thing to do. Get her at once if you have a reasonable prospect of being able to pay for double tickets on the journey of life. If possible get one with a level head, warm heart and an industrious pair of hands; but don't forget about the hands. If you are well mated, young man, you can get along better with than without a companion. Let me, however, whisper in your ear that going it double through life's battle brings some serious responsibilities. But if you are of the right kind you need not fear these responsibilities, for they are likely to be little ones; but it may be as well for you to be made aware of the fact that they will exist. All marriages are not happy ones. It is known that nine-tenths of the unhappy unions, called marriage, are the result of verdant calves running at large in the society pastures without any yokes on them. They marry and have children before they have moustaches; they are fathers possibly of a pair of children before they own a pair of trousers, and the little girls they marry are old women at 21. Occasionally we hear of one of these gosling marriages turning out all right; but I believe it to be a clear case of luck. Several of the young ladies of Victoria wish there was a law against young galoots sparking and marrying before they have cut their eye teeth. But should the government in its wisdom pass such a law we doubt its being enforced, for the little fellows would evade it in some way or other. Failing in putting such a law into force the marriageable young ladies of my circle have resolved to create a sentiment against the intrusion of these goslings into our society. It is time enough for these bantams to think of finding a pullet when they have raised enough money to buy a bundle of laths to build a big house. But they see a girl who looks terribly cunning, and they are afraid there is not going to be enough of us to go all round, and then they begin to fret and becoming desperate they go to work real spry, and before they actually know it, or give any study to the sanctity of the marriage relation they are hitched for life, for better or for worse, before they own a cook stove or a bedstead. When sickness overcomes the family in the night and they are compelled to get up and run for the doctor, so frightened are they that they run themselves out of breath and abuse the doctor because he does not run too. When they reach the house, I am informed by a medical acquaintance, there is not enough linen in it wherewith to wrap up the baby doll. This, and much more I would say Mr. Editor, but for the present I will refrain, as it is time I was putting on the kettle to cook my humble meal and provide something for Tibby, my sole and only companion of the feline tribe.

Justly Dealt With.

The Rockwood, Manitoba election case has been settled and the seat awarded by a committee of the Assembly to Mr. Jackson, who was elected by a majority of 8 over Mr. Hogel, Conservative. Mr. Jackson is a Liberal and adds another vote to the strength of that party in the Legislature. It will be remembered that the ballot box for Grinili had been burned whilst the returning officer was en route to Winnipeg, under the influence of liquor. A certificate of the number of votes cast had been given by the returning officer to Mr Jackson's agent. This was the only evidence left of the number of votes polled and for whom they were recorded. There was apparently no course open to the committee but to give Mr. Jackson the seat.

Imported Stock.

The ranchers in the interior and those east of the mountains are paying greater attention to the improvement of their breed of horses. It is believed that the demand for a certain class of animals for the British army will be permanent and result in bringing about a complete change in the Canadian general purpose horses. We observe that the B. A. Ranche Company of Calgary have just received six thoroughbred Kentucky stallions for use on their range. These animals are all first-class in every particular, and with the fine class of British Columbian mares, which they imported last season, should get a class of stock superior to anything yet in the country.

Morning and Evening Papers.

The morning paper, of course, will always have its own field and its own mission, but the evening paper is destined to supply the demands of the masses of the people. It is only the leisurely who can properly enjoy the morning paper. Those who cannot get an hour or two in the morning to peruse it at their ease find it stale at night, and displaced by the fresher news of the evening paper. The mass of the people have no time to read until the evening. At best they can only skim the morning paper. The evening paper is read through. It is the companion of the evening pipe or the after dinner cigar, the friend of the family circle, and its contents, including the *advertisements*, are mastered as the morning paper can by no possibility be. All the leading American and Canadian papers now publish evening editions, for the benefit of the masses.

A Memento.

By the death of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G. C. B., formerly M. P. for Devonport, and late of Cadlington House, near Horndean, in the County of Southampton, Eng., who died February 23rd last, there was bequeathed in the will of the deceased to Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart, of H. M. S. Triumph, a service of plate presented in years past to the deceased Admiral by the British merchants in China, which is of great honorary and intrinsic value.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION
IN
Monumental Work

WHITE BRONZE
MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY
SCIENTISTS AS
PRACTICALLY
indestructible.
Over 500
Beautiful
Designs.
SOFTER AND
CHEAPER THAN
MARBLE
OR GRANITE.
Send for
Price List &
Circulars.
WHITE BRONZE

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 5m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

FOR SALE.

MATHERS'
LIQUEUR
WHISKEY,
$10 per Dozen Cash

—ALSO,—
Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to
A. FERGUSON, Agent
DANIELL & CO., Government St.
Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar16 12m

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS,
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA,
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous.
nov1 D&W

Dr. SPINNEY
Multnomah Block, opposite Post-office,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions.
june21

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

Coughs and Colds.

A great many citizens and children are at present suffering from coughs and colds. A common cold is not only unpleasant, but it frequently leads to serious consequences. Catarrh is also one of the most unpleasant, and in this country, with bronchitis, one of the most common of ailments. An eminent eastern physician says an ordinary cold may be broken up in 24 hours and catarrh relieved by pills compounded as follows:

R.—Quininæ sulphatis..........gr. xviij.
Liquoris arsenicalis..........mxij.
Liquoris atropinæ..........mj.
Extractæ gentianæ..........gr. xx
Pulveris gummi acaciæ, q. s. ut fient pelulæ xii.

Take one pill every three, four or six hours, according to the severity of the attack.

A Boy Stabbed.

About 9:30 on Saturday evening, a boy named Henry McDonald was stabbed in the back by a Chinaman, on Pandora street. When passing down the street near the Blue Ribbon Hall, McDonald and a companion named Atkinson jostled against a Chinaman and the latter is believed to have stabbed McDonald in the small of the back with a pen-knife. McDonald is still confined to bed and it is feared that he may lose the use of his legs, as the spinal column is thought to be injured. Officer Hawton arrested a washman, named Ah Sam, who was remanded for eight days at the police court this morning. The real facts of the case, it is probable, have not all been learned. The prisoner is a peaceable Chinaman and well known in the city.

Gold at Kamloops.

While the excavations of a reservoir, connected with the works of the Kamloops Water Co., says the *Sentinel*, were proceeding, indications of gold were observed in the dirt; and Messrs. Jones and Faucett staked out claims and had them duly recorded. Mr. Jones had some of the dirt washed and specimens of gold were found, ranging in size from a pin head up to nearly the size of a pea. The gentlemen named have so much faith in this discovery that they have paid for a mining license, and will proceed to develope the mines. The excitement was so great that several gentlemen borrowed lanterns to examine the excavations; and one or two remained out all night in the cold to protect what might turn out to be a veritable jeweler's shop.

Mr. Baillie-Grohman Married.

Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman, whose name has become intimately associated with the development of the Kootenay district of British Columbia, says the *Canadian Gazette*, was married on Tuesday, 12th April, to Miss Nickalls, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Nickalls, of Patteson Court, Redhill, Surrey, the master of the Surrey Staghounds, and a prominent member of the London Stock Exchange. The ceremony was performed at Nutfield Church before a large attendance, and the presents were both elegant and numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Baillie-Grohman intend, after a brief honeymoon on the Riviera, to proceed to Victoria, B. C.

Out of His Mind.

John Barclay, who has been living entirely alone on English Bay while engaged in cutting shingles, has become demented. He told the doctors who examined him that for the past six months some persons, whom he does not know, have been blowing drugs through the cracks in the door and the chinks in the wall. He had tried his best to drive them away and had gone the length of cursing them, which seemed to make matters worse and so he stopped it. On every other subject the man is perfectly sane and talks very well. It is thought a few months at New Westminster will make him all right again.

From the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Williams, arrived from Port Simpson and way ports at 11 o'clock to-day, bringing a few passengers and a small quantity of freight. The weather was very disagreeable—sleet following rain, snow succeeding sleet, and wind prevailing all the time. The Skeena was free of ice, and travel had commenced to the interior. Mr. Geo. Kenney was about to leave for Omineca, and Mr. Sam. Booth for Lorne Creek at the time the steamer left. Rev. Mr. Crosby's steamer Glad Tidings is towing the hull of Geo. Williscroft's new steamer, built at Georgetown, to Victoria, to receive her machinery.

The Royal City.

Mr. J. K. Suter, of the *Mainland Guardian*, is in the city on a flying visit. He returns in the morning. Mr. S. states that business generally in the Royal City is brisk. The outlook in the salmon trade is hopeful and ample preparations have been made to make the pack this year a considerable one. Farming land in the district is in great demand and good round figures are being asked and paid. A farm near Ladner's Landing was sold the other day for $25 per acre. It was unimproved. The river is rising slowly. The water is expected to be very high this season.

Jumped His Bail.

Thomas Pickard, a resident of Denman Island, who was charged with supplying liquor to "Comox Bill," a Yellow Rock Indian, a few hours before the murder of the Indian woman Kitty, failed to appear before Messrs. Bate and Abrams, at Nanaimo, on Thursday, and was fined $200, or three months, and his bail—himself in $500 and two sureties in $150 each—ordered to be estreated. Pickard is understood to have gone to Washington Territory. The murder in question, and for which Louis Omegas has been committed for trial, was the result of whisky drinking.

Our Deep Sea Fisheries.

It is officially reported from Ottawa that the department will send another exploratory expedition to the northern waters of British Columbia this year with the object of completing the work begun last summer. It is expected to demonstrate the enormous fisheries wealth of this province. The black cod are superior food fish, about which little has heretofore been known, and abound from Cape Flattery to the Arctic Ocean, but especially in the northern waters, where the famous banks were discovered last year by Inspector of Fisheries, Mr. Thomas Mowat.

Sandstone.

About eighty tons of sandstone, or four car-loads, came down on the E. & N. R'y, on Saturday last, from a quarry about two miles beyond Cobble Hill, on the line of the railway. The stone is considered to be of excellent quality, being hard and durable. It is intended for the new law courts on Bastion square, and more will arrive from day to day, being brought from the railway depot to the scene of operations by teams.

The Medical Council.

The newly-appointed council of the Medical Association met on Saturday evening and elected the following officers: Dr. Trew, president; Dr. Davie, vice-president; Dr. Hanington, treasurer; Dr. Milne, registrar and secretary. The council will meet again on Tuesday, 7th of June, for general business and examination of candidates.

THE LIEDERKRANZ.

The May Festival Last Night a Grand Success.

The much talked of and long looked for May Festival of the Liederkranz Society was held last night in the Theatre Comique. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags and Chinese lanterns. Conspicuous were also the portraits of Kaiser William, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles and President Cleveland. At 9 o'clock the Queen City Orchestra under the able management of Mr. Frank Campbell, jr., struck up the grand march, a march that was both unique and pretty, and soon after the hall was a whirlpool of pleasure, the light fantastic being tripped by beautiful maidens and their opposites. The German dance was novel and comical and included the "Ribbon Tour" wherein the ladies had turns to "get a fellow on a string;" the "Mirror Glance" wherein a lady seated with a mirror in front of her and the lucky youth, whose phiz was acceptable to her from behind her, was accepted as a waltz partner and the unlucky ones—ones not of her choice—were told so by a nod of the head and looked for other fields more profitable; "Card Mating" speaks for itself; "Night Cap and Broom" wherein the lucky cavalier wore the night cap and the fellow not of the lady's choice danced single-handed with a broom. All these were the source of much merriment. Refreshments were served with a lavish hand and nothing was left undone to make it pleasant for all. Blucher and Wellington could not have been more elated after the Battle of Waterloo than were the members of the Liederkranz at the unqualified success of last night's May Festival.

SUPREME COURT

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

MONDAY, May 2.

Wise vs. Tuttle—The second trial of this case was commenced this morning at 11 o'clock before Mr. Justice Walkem and a special jury composed of the following gentlemen: J D Pemberton, Geo Gillespie, John Teague, R Harvey, Wm Charles, Alex Munro, T N Hibben, and Wm Grim. Mr Theo Davie for Wise; Mr J P Walls for Roeback; Messrs Richards and Heft for Tuttle and Elliott, and Mr Mills for Parsons.

Mr. Theo. Davie, counsel for Wise, in presenting the case to the jury, reviewed the circumstances connected with the alleged libel, which have already been laid before our readers on the occasion of the first trial. The defendants had signed a memorial to the government alleging grave irregularities on the part of the complainant, Wise, who is government agent and constable at Yale, and praying for his removal. The memorial, deemed under ordinary circumstances a privileged communication, also made specific charges and alleged that the complainant was incapable, &c. Upon referring to the former trial and the finding of the jury, counsel for the prosecution was several times stopped by the learned judge and asked to confine himself strictly to the record.

TUESDAY, May 3.

Wise vs. Tuttle—The Court was engaged yesterday and to-day in this cause. At the opening this morning Mr. Bossi was recalled, and the Court ordered that his name should be struck out of the case on the ground that the payment of $500 made by his brother to Mr. Theo. Davie was in full of all claims against him. The jury, after being out half an hour, found a verdict of $500 damages for the plaintiff. There being several points reserved, the judge directed that formal notice of motion should be given, which will be heard before him on Thursday next, after which final judgment will be given.

The Active Heard From.

Mr. Frank, of Gutman & Frank, received news by the Boscowitz to-day that a schooner believed to be the Active was seen two weeks ago off Queen Charlotte Islands. The news was brought by an Indian, and Mr. Frank is naturally rejoiced to learn that his partner and the crew and Indians on board of the missing vessel have not been lost. We sincerely hope that the report will be confirmed. The schooner it seems had a large number of west coast Indians with her, and as there is only one vessel of this kind missing there is no doubt at all in Mr. Frank's mind that the vessel reported off Queen Charlotte will prove to be the Active, which has been given up as lost by almost every person in Victoria excepting himself. The report, however, we are inclined to think, requires verification.

Jubilee Day.

The committee appointed at the public meeting in the city hall on Friday night are reminded that Tuesday, 21st day of June next has been set apart by the Dominion Government as a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. A proclamation to that effect is published in the *Canadian Gazette* of the 23rd ult. The telegraph named Wednesday, the 22nd, as the day appointed, and a resolution was adopted at the public meeting appointing the latter day, or whatever other day might have been appointed by the Dominion Government, as the day to celebrate in this city. The 21st, and not the 22nd, will therefore be jubilee day.

A Heavy List.

This morning's steamer for the Inlet had on board a full complement of passengers, every berth being full and many were unable to get the requisite accommodation. Mr. D. R. Munro sold 23 coupon tickets for Eastern Canada, British and continental points. There were 11 for interior and northwestern points and 18 of a special party for Chicago, who are to travel in their own car from Port Moody to the pork and beef packing metropolis of the west. They are in charge of Captain Boyd who will return in a few weeks with no less than seventy passengers, half of whom will come one day and the balance the day following. They will remain over in this city for a day taking in the sights in and around the Queen City of the northwest, with which the Captain is delighted.

The Yukon Expedition.

Mr. Gordon, M. P., is of opinion that an experienced gold miner should accompany Dr. Dawson's expedition to report upon the prospects for mining, and suggested this idea to the government. It is understood, we believe, that the few white men engaged will be experienced prospectors, who are familiar with Cassiar travel.

Pleasures at the Gorge.

Professors Oliver and Haynes have taken the management of the dancing pavillion at the Gorge Hotel and intend giving a series of dances Saturday afternoons and evenings. The place has been thoroughly fitted up for the occasion, and the management intend to conduct it strictly first-class and nothing else.

Two More.

Two more of the old pioneers have passed away. On Sunday Fred Yost, aged 67, and John Williams, aged 42, died at the Royal Hospital. Both the deceased were well known as mates on the old steamer Enterprise some years ago, and were many years in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. They were buried to-day in Ross Bay Cemetery.

KAMLOOPS' SOCIAL NEWS.

Breaks in the Social Circle—New Arrivals—Sunday Observance—The Benedicts.

(From a Correspondent.)

KAMLOOPS, April 29. The little centre of social life at Kamloops is about to lose two of its hardest working and most important members, the Rev. D. H. W. Horlock, vicar of Kamloops, and Mrs. Horlock. The church has seen fit to order their return to England. Consequently regret is mutual on the part of themselves and the people generally. As a practical outcome of appreciation of their loving services during the past two years, a handsome presentation is being got up for each. That for Mr. Horlock is to take the form of a gold watch, perhaps to remind the reverend gentleman, if he require reminding, that "time is fleeting" and the "night approaching in which no man can work." It is the offering of the members of the lodge of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasons, of which order Mr. H. is a past master. Mrs. Horlock's gift is from admiring lady friends, who can one and all testify that it is a richly deserved tribute; her exertions in behalf of the public welfare having been untiring. No suitable article being obtainable in Kamloops (which is a reflection on the town) the money is to be entrusted to the lady that she may select to her own taste. As we give God speed to our parting friends it will devolve upon us to haste to welcome the coming ones who are to be their successors, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldrick, of Spallumcheen, and make easy their introduction to their new and enlarged sphere of labor.

The Presbyterian members of the community are soon to have a resident clergyman, Rev. I. Chisholm, of Nicola Lake, and his family purpose taking up their abode here early in May. Mr. C. is an indefatigable worker and Mrs. C. will be a welcome addition to Kamloops society.

The discussion on the Sunday observance question has been read with great interest by the *Inland Sentinel's* subscribers. The vicar gets the worst of it too. So much has already been remarked by wiser than we, that we shall only add: All honor to him who had the moral courage to come forward and take the bull by the horns, or in other words take the initiative in a question so likely to kick up a dust.

Not many months ago Kamloops could not muster children enough to support a public school. Now a building which was erected for educational purposes is found to be too small to accommodate the numbers which flock to the seat of learning. An addition to the building is called for, as well as an assistant teacher. We suggest that the bland preceptor of the public school take the permanent help-meet, who, dame rumor says, patiently awaits him in the east. Whether she is a mythical or a real being nobody seems to know; but we do know that our learned pedagogue "dearly loves the lasses o'! (of Kamloops.)

Several of the young men of the city seem to have profited by the wise advice given them in our local paper some time ago, as bachelors' halls, orphans' homes and Hermits' cells are being ruthlessly broken up in favor of forming family circles. Ever prompt in action they are preparing to cast aside the stigma of the disgrace it is "never at all too late to be gettin' a wife." One of them, well known and highly respected, is, in a few days, to take unto himself a better, 'tho a very much smaller half. We tender many good wishes to him and his diminutive bride.

Cupid's darts have not smitten the young men alone. Report says one of the candidates for political honors has been captivated by a charming widow of rather doubtful age. We hope his wooing will have a more favorable termination than had his last political contest. However, the gentleman is not easily daunted, as is evidenced by his again entering the lists. The elegant residence he is building will surely complete the conquest of the widow's heart. Indeed we should imagine matters were finally arranged, for what does an old bachelor want with a house all for himself?

A mania for driving seems to have seized some of our young men. We heard of one, now a noted Jehu, who drove a few ladies something less than one hundred miles during the holidays succeeding the Lenten fast. He was not at all selfish either for he invited none other of his own sex to share his pleasure. Could such an unmitigated display of the manly virtues go unrewarded? Was there not one feeling of compunction to trouble his conscience?

On the same holiday occasion a little party did St. Paul's mountain. It consisted this time of an equal number of gentlemen and ladies, who set out bright and early. Many rests were taken and many wishes expressed by faint-hearted or feeble-limbed ones that they had remained behind in the valley with less ambitious brethren. At last the summit—the coveted goal—was reached, a fire lighted and the many good things provided done ample justice to, each one wondering at the enormity of his appetite. The reverend gentleman who marshalled the party became quite overpowered with the rarity of the air and the magnificence of the views and at great personal risk to themselves was assisted in his perilous descent by his companions. In spite of all drawbacks, after the common plain was reached, all expressed themselves satisfied with the day's outing and no doubt all resumed their occupations with renewed vigor.

As an advocate for social reform we respectfully propose that ladies living in the suburbs follow the example of at least one of their sisters by setting apart one day in the week for an "At Home." Kamloops cannot yet boast of street cars, elevated railways, or many public or private carriages, and ladies, in order to fulfil their obligations, have some long and dusty walks. At the end of one how disappointing it is to find only a Celestial, or other hireling in charge, who, of course, never dreams of inviting callers to step in and rest. The weary length of road has to be dragged over again without the rest, or even a friendly cup of tea, to invigorate them for the return journey, and how much such a refreshment is needed in hot and dusty Kamloops only those can say who have had the experience mentioned.

By the way, what has become of our resident Judge? We fail to find his residence in Kamloops. Judging from the number of "send offs" given to parties leaving, Kamloops is an extremely friendly and hospitable dwelling-place. We understand that no less than two dinners and a dance were given to a gentleman and his wife leaving for the United States. Should it happen that circumstances transpire to cause our making a change of country advisable or obligatory, we hope to be wined and dined in similar fashion.

H. R. S.

Obituary.

John Charters, an old resident of Nicola, who died quite unexpectedly, was interred in the cemetery at Nicola Lake. He was a brother to Robert Charters, merchant, and to Wm. Charters, stock raiser of Nicola. Two young children, the eldest six years of age, are left orphans, their mother having died five years ago.

A tablet in memory of Jerry McAuley was unveiled at the Jerry McAuley Mission House, 316 Water street.

INTERIOR NEWS.

A Pioneer Society at Kamloops—Favorable Season, &c.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

The Thompson river is steadily rising and has been so for several days.

The new building for the bank of B. C. at Kamloops, is now well advanced—the structure being in shape, and roofed.

The Nicola stage, carrying the mails, will leave Kamloops on Sundays instead of Tuesdays, as formerly.

The Toronto *Telegram* states that Detective Frank Devlin of the B. C. section of the C. P. R., recently captured a gang of thieves, who had been for some time plundering freight cars at Kamloops. He recovered the greater portion of the stolen goods, and succeeded in convicting all the prisoners.

It seems as though nature is going to change its antics towards this Eden of the west—(which means Kamloops.) During the past few days the copious showers have descended upon us like the benedictions of a mother-in-law, and have given everything vegetable a fresh and healthy appearance.

The steamer Spallumcheen left Kamloops on Wednesday last for Spallumcheen and way ports, loaded with fruit trees and general merchandise. The steamer Lady Dufferin left on Friday for same destination with a mixed cargo.

Mr. C. E. Copeland, one of the genial young C. P. R. conductors, has severed his connection with that road and is about to take a position in the States.

A meeting of the British Columbia Pioneers was held in the old court house, Kamloops, last week for the purpose of organizing a Pioneers' Society. Mr. James McIntosh was called to the chair, and Mr. Tait acted as Secretary. Between thirty and forty old identities of the district were present. The following outline of the new society was drafted and voted, viz.: That pioneers who arrived previous to the year 1860 be admitted free of entrance fees, and all pioneers who arrived previous to the 1st January, 1868, be eligible as members. The fees will be $5 for entrance fee, and $5 yearly dues, payable every six months. About fifteen eligible gentlemen signed their names as charter members. It is computed that over fifty old pioneers reside in the Thompson valley, and it is expected that most, if not all of these, will join the new society, to be located at Kamloops.

As wild flower shows are now very fashionable in many parts of the world, we would suggest that a wild flower show be held at Kamloops some time in May or June next. The country around abounds in floral beauties of great variety, and an exhibition of them could not fail to be attractive and instructing. The money taken at the doors of the building in which the show would be held, would be more than sufficient to pay for the prizes given.

Spring planting is about finished in Okanagan, under favorable weather, as late rains kept the ground moist. Should the season prove satisfactory, the yield will exceed previous years as more acres are now under cultivation.

The steam saw mill, Mr. Bremer proprietor, has again got a running at the "Winfield Ranch," T. Wood, Esq., owner; Mr. Thos. Hardy is, as last year, in charge; and as Mr. Wood's location produces an excellent article of timber, good lumber may be expected. The hands at the mill are Messrs. J. Briden, W. Stillwill, Jas. Barris, Jos. Bishop, etc.; all experienced hands and a "jolly crew."

Capt. Short is again steaming upon Okanagan Lake, his boat is good for three tons, and is kept quite busy handling freight. The good news that the Spallumcheen and Okanagan railway is now to be built give hope that next year will see a large steamer upon the 80 mile stretch of Okanagan Lake.

A good deal of interest is felt respecting the preparations being made by the Hydraulic Mining Co. at Mission Creek. The company mean business, and soon a thorough test will be made. In the meantime a number of miners are stretched along the creek, meeting with occasional "pay claims."

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. John Treadwell, manager of the Douglas Island mine, has gone south.

Ex-Collector French, of Alaska, came down on the Olympian.

A large party of young misses belonging to the city are to accompany Mrs. McMillan on a visit to the east.

Mr. H. Jewell and Mrs. Jewell will leave to-night *via* the C.P.R. for Toronto and other eastern cities to visit relatives.

Mr. Thos. McDougall, Manager of the Quebec Bank, Montreal, will leave for home over the C. P. R. to-morrow morning.

Mr. Farnham will leave to-night for New York *via* the C. P. R. He will stay off at Ille-cille-wait to inspect mining properties there.

Mr. E. Mallandaine, jr., representing Mr. T. C. Sorby, architect, arrived from Vancouver last night to receive tenders for Christ Church rectory.

Mrs. Jas. E. McMillan and her grandson, Master Watkins, will leave for Ottawa, Ont., to-night. It is about twenty-four years since this lady left the east for this province.

Mr. Dave Gardener, a well known B. C. miner, came down on the Olympian from Juneau. He is suffering from rheumatism, and has gone into the Royal Hospital.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Thos. R. Smith, of the H. B. Co., left for the mainland this morning.

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, of the Dominion Land Survey, arrived from Ottawa last night. He will start with Dr. Dawson for the Yukon next week.

Mr. Joe. Fahey, of Winnipeg, a popular conductor on the C. P. R., and his bride left by the Sound steamer this morning.

Mr. Sam. Woods, conductor on the C. P. R., Kamloops division, is at the Clarence.

Mr. John Pither, brother to Mr. Luke Pither of the Colonial, New Westminster, returned from the mainland this morning, *en route* to his home at Batavia, N. Y.

Mr. A. R. Johnson, Nanaimo, is registered at the Clarence.

Messrs. T. Montieth, Kamloops; W. P. Daykin, J. H. Price, Sand Heads Light, are at the Clarence.

Messrs. W. A. Massey, of the Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, and T. J. McBride, manager of the company's business at Winnipeg, arrived from the east last night.

Mr. W. McCullough, assayer, returned from Nicola last night.

Lord John Hervey, Lady Selina Hervey, and Mr. and Miss Bidwell, of England, arrived from the east, *via* the C. P. R., last night, and are registered at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gardiner (Vrooman) who have been prisoners on board the Elder for two days, were welcomed home again this afternoon by their many friends.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada, reached Victoria last night from the east. The Doctor will remain in the Province until the British Columbia Conference is over. He is the guest of Mr. M. Humber, Tapaze Avenue.

It is reported from Liverpool that the emigration trade, especially to the British possessions in North America, is at present undergoing an extraordinary development, and that the trade is now more brisk than at any time during the past seven years. The prospects, it is also stated, point to a long period of activity.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons to-night Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined to accede to Healy's proposal.

Mr. Healy asked if blood-stained Belfast, where the troops had been shot and policemen murdered, was to go free while miserable rack-rented districts in the southwest were to be punished.

Labouchere said the scope and aim of the bill was to crush out the Nationalists, leaving Orangemen to do anything they liked.

Gladstone suggested that the words "proclaimed districts" remain, but the districts be defined under the other clauses of the bill. No doubt the people of Belfast regarded with distrust and horror the prevalence of disorder in their midst, but the same apology was equally good for the other districts. The conduct of some persons in Belfast recently stained Ireland more than the conduct of the people of any other part of Ireland had. (Cheers.)

The amendment proposed by Healy, that inquiry be held only when evidence was withheld on account of intimidation, was rejected, 206 to 110. After a discussion lasting two hours and a half, Healy moved that the High Court, and not the Attorney-General, be empowered with the order of inquiry.

Gibson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, replied that the government was unable to accept the amendment.

Gladstone rising, replied to a statement by Elliott, that he (Gladstone) was responsible for the equally strong system of five years ago, and said that Elliott overlooked the essential difference, namely, that his bill has been directed against crime, while the one under discussion was not. (Cries of "Oh, oh!") "At least," he added, "the present bill is directed against not a hitherto considered crime." Anyway, he would not have renewed his former proposals, because he was convinced that they only aggravated the evil.

Haldane, Home Rule Liberal, proposed to substitute the word "judge" for "high court."

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, amid cries of "Shame!" moved to enforce the cloture. The motion was carried, 257 to 145.

Gladstone and other Opposition members walked slowly into the Opposition lobby, while the Parnellites and Gladstonians stood cheering wildly. Healy's amendment was rejected, 261 to 132.

W. H. Smith said the Government was unable to agree to this, because only 9 of the 140 amendments to the first clause has been disposed of.

O'BRIEN SAILS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—Wm. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, and Mr. Kilbride, and one of the tenants evicted, sailed for New York to-day. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Brien said he carried with him the full approval of the Irish people. He felt that when Irish liberty loving Canadians heard the account of Lord Lansdowne's cruelties to his tenants they would not tolerate their being governed by such a man.

DUFFERIN AND HIS TENANTS.

LONDON, May 1.—Lord Dufferin in replying to a petition from his tenants for a reduction in rents promises to consider the petition favorably if they experience another bad season.

HEAVY EMIGRATION.

LONDON, May 1.—During the past week 2,617 emigrants left Queenstown for America. The total for April was 11,854 against 6,656 for April of last year.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SURGEON.

The death is announced of Athanase Leon Gosselinst, the distinguished Irish surgeon.

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE O. R. & N. CO.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Vice-President Potter, of the Union Pacific, has offered to General Passenger Agent A. C. Dawes, of the Hannibal & St. Joe, the place of General Manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Mr. Dawes will probably accept. Shipments of Pacific Coast freights from Chicago have jumped from two and three carloads to an average of twenty carloads daily since the new rates were put into effect last week. The increase is principally in a low class of freight, such as furniture, buggies, high wines, etc.

A CORRECTION BY MR. PRIOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Although rather late in the day my notice has only just been drawn to your report of the Jubilee public meeting, held in the city hall, last Saturday evening, in which you report me to have said that "the great object is to bring visitors to Victoria." This is entirely opposed to my views in the matter. I never made use of the expression. You seem to have mixed up my remarks with the previous speakers. What I said was: If we wanted visitors to be here for the beginning of the celebration. I thought the first day ought to be the one for the sham fight, as that would be the most attractive feature of the Jubilee celebration. Kindly do me the justice to make this correction.

E. G. PRIOR.

Victoria, May 3, 1887.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

The Barnard Castle.

Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Collector Hamley, Captain Carrol and others went out on the Yosemite this afternoon to inspect the condition of the steamer Barnard Castle, stranded in Beechy Bay. They returned again this evening. An effort, it is expected, will be made to raise this vessel.

The New York Lighthouse Board has resolved to increase the illuminating power of the light borne by Mr. Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, in order to render it one of the most powerful fixed lights in the world.

—The steamship Walla Walla took as cargo from Port Moody six hundred tons of railroad supplies for Seattle, one locomotive and 50 tons of railroad supplies for the Satsop R. R., 100 tons of coal oil for San Francisco, and 10 tons of general merchandise for the Sound.

Mr. James Willing, advertising and enamelled iron contractor, of London, has presented the town of Brighton with a handsome jubilee clock tower, the cost of which is to be 1000 guineas. The panels will contain four large medallion portraits of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince consort, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The will of the late John G. Saxe divides his estate equally between his son, Charles Saxe and his grandson, John G. Saxe, jun.

The cost price of liquor manufactured in the country each year is estimated at $300,000,000. It is sold at retail for $900,000,000.

The estimated number of dwellings in Philadelphia now is 171,[illegible], an increase of 12,[illegible] since 1885.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Commercial and Imperial Requirements and Importance.

An Alternative Line to Australia and the East Indies.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., certainly does not share the Colonial Secretary's complacent assurance that the present means of telegraphic communication between the United Kingdom, Australasia, and the East are ample for Imperial requirements. In a recent communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette* he puts clearly forward the present position of the British telegraphic system, both as regards commercial and Imperial requirements. He says: But let us examine the system in detail. There is, first, the great Western route to North America; secondly, the great Southeastern route to South America and West Africa. We have by the first direct communication between England and Canada, and indirect communication (that is, through United States territory) with the West Indies. By the second we have practically three routes to India, Ceylon, the Straits, Hong Kong, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zeland; but all of these pass through the

TERRITORIES OF OTHER NATIONS.

We have no independent line to our great South-Eastern possessions. By the third route we reach Madeira and Sierra Leone *via* Lisbon; while we may also include in the Southern system, although it really belongs to the Eastern, the line which runs from Aden down the East Coast of Africa to the Cape. This line, like the South-Eastern, is carried through various territories. Then, as to the ownership, cost and earnings of these cables. Far and away at the head of the list is the Eastern Telegraph Company, with a capital of £5,747,000; with 19,207 miles of cable; with a revenue, including subsidies, of £672,358; a reserve fund of £445,000; and paying a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. This company has fixed its tendrils, like a huge octopus, in almost every part of the Eastern and Southern world. It virtually controls the whole of the telegraphic communication with India, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and China, for practically it is identical with the Eastern Extension Company, whose lines run to the more distant parts of the East, and which has itself a capital of £3,400,000, a cable mileage of 12,821, a revenue of £506,498, a reserve fund of £616,945, and a dividend of 7 per cent. Next to this tremendous combination, within the limits of the British Empire system, comes that part of the Atlantic route which may be laid to the account of the Dominion. Most of the Atlantic cables begin and end on British territory, but it is impossible to specify any distinctively British companies. Thus with the exception of Canada, all our communications with the rest of the empire hang literally upon a single thread. It is not pleasant to reflect at one stroke of the knife we might be cut off from India, from Australia, from the Cape, and from the whole of the British world save Canada, as we should be twenty-four hours after a European war begun. The one great want of the system is

AN ALTERNATIVE LINE

to Australia and India, one which is not dependent on the goodwill, or exposed to the illwill of other nations. Now, thanks to the opening up of the Canadian Pacific route, this want may before long be supplied. All that is necessary is to lay a cable of some 7,000 miles in length from Victoria, in Vancouver, to Australia *via* Fiji. That line would pass wholly through British territory, London to Valentia, Valentia to St. John's, N. B., St. John's to (Vancouver, Vancouver to Fiji, Fiji to Brisbane), and would go to India over the existing Australian land lines and through the Straits, while the extensions to Aden and the Cape on the one hand, and to Hongkong on the other, would also be under exclusive British control. This alternative route is demanded not only by the needs of the corresponding public in the various countries, but by the necessity for preventing such a catastrophe as a sudden severance from our great possessions in time of war. At present enormous subsidies are paid by the government to the submarine telegraph companies. Surely the government might fairly and wisely encourage the opening up of the Canadian and Pacific route which has such great political as well as commercial importance.

ONE WORD AS TO THE RATES.

They are simply monstrous, because they are calculated on the basis of millions of misspent capital. It costs from 9s. 2d. to 9s. 9d. to send a single word to Australia. To New Zealand the charge is 10s. 7d.; to Tasmania 10s.; to Hong Kong 7s. 1d.; to Singapore 6s. 5d.; to India 4s.; to the Cape 8s. 11d.; and so on. A competing cable would make short work of this exorbitant tariff, to the great advantage of the public as well as of individuals. I need hardly say that I have for years advocated a plan for the Government of England owning and conducting the cables, and an arrangement might be made now at a moderate cost to carry out the idea. Cables can be constructed to to carry messages at a shilling per word, and at this rate I am certain that they will pay well. The revenue from the Australian cablegram traffic last year, including subsidy, amounted to about £300,000.

The N. P. R. Accident.

Further particulars of the accident on the Northern Pacific last Friday at Steele, Dakota, are to hand. The train, it appears, was running on a heavy down grade at the time, and the heat of the sun, which has been something unusual here at this season, had warped the rails. The engine and express car passed over in safety, but the five cars following left the track and turned bottom side up in the ditch. Two of the coaches were loaded with two companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry on their way to Forts Yates and Buford. The other three cars were filled with immigrants and first-class passengers, mostly bound for the coast. M. O. Breed, of Fairburn, Minn., was killed. He was accompanied by his family and was bound for Washington Territory. The wounded are: C. S. Gray, Ellsworth Falls, Me.; Miss Gertrude Hill, of Bozeman, Mont.; H. H. Scobell, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific telegraph lines, legs badly smashed and doubts of his recovery; Michael McCarbey, Seventh Cavalry, Fort Yates; H. R. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, Fort Buford, jaw broken; Albert Wolff, Fort Yates, and John C. Kelly, Fort Buford, Seventh Cavalry. Only the dining car and sleeper remained on the rails. It is surprising under the circumstances that a score of people were not killed.

Chinese Certificates.

The government at one time proposed to limit the period during which certificates granted to Chinamen would be operative to three months, but in consequence of the representations of B. C. members it decided to abolition them altogether. The other principal feature of the amending bill is a provision exempting the wife and children of a British subject, which point, it will be remembered, arose in the case of Mr. Moore and family.

—The London *Canadian Gazette* copies into its columns many of the comments of the provincial press on the death of the late Hon. William Smithe.

Fruit Trees.

Nursery Stock of all kinds, first-class and true to name.

Also Flower Seeds of every description.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. HENRY,
Port Hammond Nursery.

☞ Send for Catalogues and Price List. Port Hammond P. O. may3Wtf

PARTIES REQUIRING

☞ FRUIT TREES.

Will find it to their advantage to write for Prices to

E. HUTCHERSON
Nurseryman
Ladner's Landing.
oct15 W

J. W. THOMSON,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHILLIWHACK, B. C.

A LARGE AREA OF FIRST CLASS
AGRICULTURAL LAND
For sale in Chilliwhack District and throughout the province.

ORDERS FOR FARM PRODUCE
Will receive prompt attention.
nov5 W 1m

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT.
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
The Great English Medicine
OF
PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS,
AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY
THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER
120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company
(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 24th March 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable 11th April, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th May, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 10th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Quesnelle, B.C., March 25, 1887. ap15 Wtd

W. R. MEGAW,
KAMLOOPS.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
General Merchandise.

☞ Ogilvie's Best Brands of Flour always in Stock. dec9 W 1

Shuswap Lake House,
(FRENCH BOB'S),
HOTEL AND GENERAL STORE,

First-class accommodation for travellers. The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Excellent stop-over place for tourists.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE OR LEASE.—[illegible] MRS. D. YEEK, [illegible], B. C.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

IMPRUDENT AND MISCHIEVOUS.

The Times regrets to observe that many of its eastern contemporaries are giving publicity to extracts from a Vancouver journal whose special and only penchant appears to be how best to create a feeling of hostility between the capital and terminal cities. The following sample of what is taking its rounds in the east from the Vancouver *News* is a fair illustration of the "blood and thunder" which occasionally is to be met with in its columns:

For people who cannot trace their antecedents to the early traders and aborigines of this country it is difficult to interpret the modus operandi, commercial, social and legislative, which seems to actuate Victoria, the present seat of Government. If you ever discovered or helped to discover a gold mine in the 'sixties' you are all right. If, by accident, you found a coal mine and became rich—go up to the head of the class. If you have the impudence to come into the country, proclaim progress and push, your innovating disposition must be checked and frowned down, no matter how much you may enhance the value of your neighbor's property by your enterprise. There is enough cast-iron jealousy in the legislative hall at Victoria to supply the whole Dominion.

Those who are familiar with the people of this province will smile at the untruthfulness of the above effusion. A more hospitable, or entertaining class than British Columbia's pioneers are not to be found on the face of the earth; and nowhere else is to be met with a set of people more anxious to extend a helping hand to a neighbor, a stranger or a new comer. The experience of the writer of the extract referred to may be different; if so, there must be a reason for it. But the end is not just yet with our irate neighbor on the Inlet. In its issue of the 29th it gave vent to its feelings thus:

According to our dispatches the Victoria representatives at Ottawa are again howling for appropriations. This time it is for the harbor? Several people, members of the government and of the House of Commons have been wiggled into that so-called harbor during the past year, and have learned something about its sinuosities, and we have an idea the authorities at Ottawa will turn a deaf ear upon even the pleadings of a Shakespeare or a Crow Baker. The people of Victoria and the little Island of Vancouver have received more money in proportion to their population and their needs from the Dominion government in late years, and indeed from the Local Legislature also, than has ever been granted to any constituency twice the size and ten times the importance. It seems almost time now that their representatives should hold their tongues. *We are not envious of Victoria* (the italics are ours) but it makes us weary to hear of their constant howl for more. The insatiable maw of that select little hamlet on the intricate approach, with the outer wharf, is without an equal, and the inhabitants surpass any people we have ever heard of for downright voracity.

Possibly the writer of this tirade of nonsense is not aware that Victoria divides with St. John, N. B., the honor of being the fourth or fifth port in the Dominion. That since the Union its contributions to the Federal treasury have approximated $10,000,000, and that the total expenditure in connection with the harbor in that period has not reached $124,000. Will the *News* point to any other port in the Dominion that has received such shabby treatment? We are asking for no favors; it is our right and in making the demand on the government for a recognition of these claims Victoria's representatives are but doing their duty and not will that be wholly performed until the request is acceded to. We can point to scores of instances in the east where the public money has been spent by hundreds of thousands solely for the purchase of a constituency, or in influencing neighboring ones. Nothing of that kind with Victoria; and the *News* knows this. If it be its special mission to raise a feeling of jealousy between the several cities in the province we assure it that outside of that city it will not succeed, for with Vancouver's prosperity Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster will rejoice, for no one city can prosper without benefitting its neighbors. This has been The Times' belief for years—it is still our conviction. The country is large enough to sustain more than one city of importance. The press of the country has a wide field before it wherein to accomplish good without resorting to the disreputable tactics of misrepresenting and abusing its people and the different sections which make up our province. It is to be hoped the *News* hereafter will mend its ways in this respect.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

Our readers will not have forgotten the articles published during the past few months from the pen of a correspondent of the Toronto *Week*, extracted by us from that journal, relating to a trip along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the time it was not generally known that the writer of these excellent letters was a lady well-known in Toronto social circles, being none less than Mrs. Spragge, daughter of the late Hon. John Hilyard Cameron, who for a number of years was leader of the bar of that province. These letters have doubtless been productive of much good to this province and we are pleased to learn that they have been compiled into a pamphlet entitled "From Ontario to the Pacific by the C. P. R." The brochure contains 186 pages and is altogether a very readable work. Her description of the route from Winnipeg to the Rockies is most interesting. In coming west the journey was broken at Calgary where she indulged in a walk over a bit of the prairie, carpeted with flowers, and, mounting the highest hill near by, she takes her first look at the Rocky Mountains, rising like a rampart in the distance, and glistening, as she tells us, in some reflected light that did not catch the valley below. Still onward, "through a wild region of tall and slender spruce and pine into a narrow, rocky defile, the Kicking Horse river rushing and tumbling alongside, and tossing its foaming waters over boulders and rocks, as if striving to escape from its narrow bed." Finally, the magnificent mountain panorama is outspread to view, and "peak towers above peak on both sides of the line, carved and moulded by the hand of nature in every possible form of crag and precipice, as if lavish of design: their snow-clad summits glistening in the early sunlight with such dazzling brightness that the eye is glad to travel slowly down, over the reddish-yellow rocks, on which the snow was resting in shady nooks and crevices, to the bare walls of the same warm color below; then on to the dark forests of spruce and fir straggling up from the sea of green beneath." We can go no farther with our charming cicerone; and her graphic account of the scenery on the summit of the Selkirks, her thrilling descriptions of thunderstorms and nature's varied moods in the mountains, her poetic photographs of the Columbia Lakes and the Kootenay Valley, the incidents of miner and ranche life in the region, with her subsequent diary in British Columbia *en route* for the hither sea, must be left untracked and all but unindicated. Left to the reader, also, must be the interesting opening chapter, giving a brief account of the C. P. R. and its wonderful enterprise, with the facts and figures of unusual value to those contemplating a holiday or business tour to the Pacific. We must congratulate Mrs. Spragge on her work, and on the felicitous manner in which it has been executed. She is a close observer, has a keen eye for the beauties of nature, and a graphic, often eloquent, pen in describing scenery, and in investing its transcription with reality.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Repeatedly we have been asked to give a resume of the clause in the Treaty of Washington relative to the fisheries, the one over which there is much disputing between the Americans and Canadians. The treaty was ratified a couple of months before British Columbia entered Confederation. Many of its clauses and provisions at the time of its ratification, May 8th, 1871, were considered objectionable. The treaty provided amongst other provisoes, that in addition to the liberty secured to United States fishermen by the Convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the B. N. A. colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States should have, for the term of 12 years, after the coming into operation of the agreement, the same liberty as British subjects to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, without restriction as to distance from shore, with permission to land on the shores to dry nets and cure fish. The liberty did not apply to salmon and shad fisheries, and other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers. British subjects were granted similar liberty to fish in United States waters on the eastern coast north of the 39th parallel. It was agreed that fish and fish oil, except from the inland lakes and rivers and fish preserved in oil, should be admitted into either country free of duty. It was agreed that a commission should be empowered to decide how much more valuable the concessions of Canada were than the concessions of the United States, and that the United States should pay to Canada the amount fixed by the Commission. The Commission was appointed and met at Halifax in 1877. The award was $5,500,000 in gold, which the United States paid. The Treaty went into operation July 1st, 1873, and expired July 1st, 1885. Canada allowed the United States fishermen to continue their business till the end of 1885, when the regulations of 1818 again came into force. These are as follows:

The inhabitants of the United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast; without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portions so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays or harbors of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

At last election Mr. Allsopp was returned by acclamation. In the recent contest the vote stood: Allsopp, 1,426; Saunders, 890.

The loss on the running expense of the Intercolonial railway last year amounted to $106,000, and on the Prince Edward Island railway to $61,000.

The Toronto *Mail* in summarizing the public accounts, says they show an increase of $26,000,000 in the debt; a net debt of $223,000,000; an annual expenditure of $39,000,000; and a deficit for the fiscal year of over five and a half millions. This cannot be called a favorable exhibit.

THE BLESSINGS OF WAR.

The Hamilton *Times* is of the opinion that Lord Salisbury's overture to the United States *re* the fisheries dispute, ought to turn every Canadian Tory who may be worth turning against their British leader. By offering to let our American neighbors have for nothing what they used to pay half a million dollars a year for, Salisbury has taken a distinct step in the direction of peace. Now Canadian Tories do not want peace; their policy is war. Just think of it. If Salisbury would only let things drift and permit Sir John and Prof. Foster to proceed with their Jingo policy until a declaration of war should be provoked. There would be a boom. Intercourse with the United States would cease, and Nova Scotia coal would be consumed in Hamilton. No Tory can doubt that the country would be greatly enriched. All Tories believe that the National Policy has added to the wealth of Canada during the last few years. Now all the N. P. has done was to stop a portion of the trade that would have taken place between Canada and foreign countries. By stopping all the trade, of course still more wealth would be produced. The greater exceeds the less. Incidentally, a few people might be killed while the war lasted, but *qu' importe?* Plenty of people die now for lack of steady work and decent wages. What's the use of prolonging the agony? Think of the ultimate benefits of the war, of which Salisbury is trying to deprive us. Is it not agreed that the protective system has made the United States rich? Read one of Blaine's speeches in which he points out that the wealth of the country has increased, in consequence of protection, from $14,000,000,000 to $43,000,000,000. If it hadn't been for the war, there would have been no great public debt, there would have been no high tariff; *ergo*, the war is the source of the increased wealth. Give Canada a debt of $1,000,000,000 or so, and of course we could be blessed with a high tariff, from generation to generation, and our children and children's children could revel in all the blessings of fiscal protection. Then again, the little rebellion in the Northwest made Caron and Middleton Knights. How the titles would fly if Canada had a real big war with a foreign country. Every other man would be a colonel, and the rest would be dukes and baronets and knights. Sir John had better cable Lord Salisbury to withdraw his offer. Peace and Toryism are antagonistic.

The traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending 17th inst., were $188,000 against $187,000 for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of $1,000 for this year.

The inspection of weights and measures last year cost the country nearly double the amount which was received in fees, the revenue being $34,233, while the expenditure was $66,405.

A bill will be introduced at an early date in the Dominion Parliament for the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal and scientific purposes.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London *Advertiser* telegraphs that during Mr Curran's speech on coercion Sir John Macdonald indulged in a quiet nap. There is nothing very remarkable about that. When the Tory leader takes a loud nap, let us hear about it.

It appears that by the recent distribution of legal honors the number of Queens counsel in Montreal has been increased to 50. A number of these are so obscure that the world seldom hears of them. It is hinted that a new batch of Queens counsel for Ontario will be announced after the session of parliament.

Newfoundland has for some years had a local option prohibitory liquor law, and some sections have been brought under its operation. There is a strong prohibition party in the colony, and Attorney General Winter promises to introduce, as a private measure, a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicants.

The Week is of the opinion that the growing difficulty between the Dominion Government and Manitoba respecting Disallowance, may be happily settled if the suggestion of the Speech from the Throne, delivered at the opening of the Manitoba Legislature, be adopted. The speech asks for authority for an appeal to the Imperial Government for relief, if the policy of Disallowance be persisted in by the Dominion Government: and this appears to be the only probable means of relief in sight. The Dominion Government is bound by the contract with the C. P. R. not to authorise the construction of any railway south of that line, except such as shall run south or to the southwest; nor any to within fifteen miles of latitude 49. To obtain relief from this contract, failing concession by the C. P. R., a higher power must intervene, which it would probably do in favor of the Province, in view of the changed circumstances of both Province and railway.

The Ottawa *Free Press* is of the opinion that if the proposals made by the Imperial government to the United States for a final settlement of the fisheries question are correctly stated in the cablegrams, they simply mean a surrender of all the rights granted to the Americans by the treaty of 1871 without any compensation whatever. The Tory government of Great Britain propose that the Americans shall have forever for nothing, privileges which the Halifax commission declared to be worth $5,500,000 for twelve years. Such an exceedingly one-sided proposition will meet with little favor in Canada. The withholding of the fisheries correspondence from parliament by the Dominion government is wholly inexcusable. Canadians have to wait until public documents are laid before the Imperial parliament or the American congress before they can obtain any information in regard to negotiations in which they are the principal parties concerned.

THE IRON TRADE.

It is said by writers on mineral economics that iron is the most valuable mineral known to man, for it may be said to be at the foundation of our civilization, as without it the railway, the steamboat and the steam engine itself—the most powerful of all modern civilizers—could not exist, nor could hardly one of the mechanical callings be carried on. Britain occupies the foremost place in the whole world to-day because she is and has been foremost in iron working. The North beat the South in the late civil war in the United States, not because it had more money and more men, but mainly because it had more iron and more workers in iron. Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana, a Southern leader, says:

> We made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them we should have conquered you. The first was that we did not substantially destroy the protective features of the tariff in the winter of '57-'58 by an act which provided a rapid sliding scale to free trade. As a Democratic measure we could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills, and steel and bar-iron works of the whole north and west, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and territories. When the war was ready for you, you would not have been ready for the war. You could not have armed and equipped and put in th field a large army, nor built a navy. You would have been without supplies, machinery, and workmen, and you would have been without money or credit.

A contemporary referring to the subject says that in ordinary times people who do not make iron can import it. We are told to-day that Canadians need make no sacrifice to encourage the iron industry. The argument is that a man can produce more value raising wheat than in smelting iron, else the farmer would abandon his wheat-field for the mine and furnace. That is not proved; but let us suppose it to be true. The like argument was used in the Southern States. "We want no protection," the people of those states said. "We want no manufactures. We are an agricultural people. We can raise cotton and corn and sugar and rice, and with these we can buy all the manufactured goods we want." The argument held good till the war came, and then the North, which had iron and other manufactures, overran the country, defeated its armies, burned its towns and subjugated its people. "But," we shall be told, "the ports of Canada can never be closed as those of the South were. The fleet of Great Britain will certainly secure free access to the ocean for us in any emergency." Yes; that is what the people of the South thought. The nation which would be great should have all the elements of greatness within its own borders. Canada should so encourge and mature her iron industry that no eventuality can sweep it away. In many parts of the Dominion, and especially so in our province lie exhaustless beds of coal and iron ore, awaiting development at the hand of man. The time has arrived when these items in our latent wealth should not lie hid in the bowels of the earth. The cry has gone forth, give our artisans a chance to see whether they cannot, by converting this coal and this ore into iron, create more value than they could create by producing wheat, which sells in Liverpool for less than a dollar a bushel. It is well known that Canada is conducting a philosophical examination into this matter. A bonus of $1.50 per ton is awarded by the government for every ton produced. Iron of all grades since 1878 has ruled very cheap in Britain. The duty on pig iron is $2 per ton, and the average price of that imported for the financial year of 1886 was $14.90 per ton. We believe it will be profitable to encourage the iron industry in Canada. Even if prices should rise somewhat for a short time, the country will profit by the industry in spite of the rise.

In connection with the foregoing we observe that a very influential deputation waited upon Sir Charles Tupper a few days ago to urge the necessity of a further recognition of the importance of the iron industry. The deputation represented over $20,000,000 in capital and a working population of 7000 men. They claimed that a re-arrangement of the tariff on the basis asked by them of protecting Canadian made iron in proportion to the cost of production, which is much greater in the higher grades than the lower, will not only give a tremendous impetus to the iron interest, but will double the output of Canadian coal mines. Sir Charles Tupper asked what would be the additional cost of iron to the various Canadian industries which use iron as a raw material, if the Canadian tariff on iron were assimilated to the American tariff; also what amount of labor would there be employed? Mr. Paterson, of the Steel Company of Canada, replied that pig iron would increase in value $3 per ton more, and an additional $600,000 would be spent in wages annually in Canada. Sir Charles said one of the difficulties was that the iron interest was only a small proportion as compared with other industries. The interests on Ontario, where no coal was produced, he thought ought to be taken into consideration. In conclusion he thought the tariff might require a very general re-adjustment in order to foster the iron industry without injuring other industries.

The repeated plots against the Czar's life, and the constant threats received by the Imperial family, have unseated the mind of the Czarina, who is a daughter of the King of Denmark. Like her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, she may go to an asylum.

A report is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Quebec government intend pensioning the widow of the late Louis Riel. There happens to be no widow, for Mrs. Riel died shortly after the execution of her husband. It is possible something may be done for the orphans by way of state sustenance.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued last week. During the session a large number of public and private bills were passed. The government has now a white elephant on hand in the new legislative and departmental buildings. Ere they are completed not much of two million dollars will be left. The masonry alone will cost $900,000.

CANADA'S CRIMINALS.

The annual report of the Minister of Justice is published, and from it we learn that the number of convicts during the past year in the several penitentaries of the Dominion was 537 males and 42 females. From the 30th June, 1885, there were received 207 males and 8 females, and discharged 166 males and 8 females. In the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary there were on the 30th of June, 1886, 278 males and no females; in Dorchester 148 males and no females; Manitoba, 90 males and British Columbia 105 males. The total convict population of Canada on the 30th of June, 1886, was 1,200 as against 1,112 on the same date for the previous year, or an increase of 88. The increase noted is not out of proportion to the growth of the general population, which is so far encouraging. Since the 30th June, 1886, one more female convict is added to the register. In all they number 42. These, with one exception, are confined in the Kingston penitentiary and include all the female prisoners who have been sentenced to penal servitude from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. No female has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba or the Maritime Provinces. The inspector of penitentaries makes two recommendations. They are that the indeterminate sentence which has been tested with so much advantage in parts of Europe, and which is being introduced in the United States, should receive the consideration of the minister as well as getting the wardens to visit and examine into the regime of a few at least of best conducted prisons of the United States. In this way they would have an opportunity of enlarging their experience or increasing their knowledge of penology and of the manner to which the duties of their position are elsewhere performed. In this connection the inspector points out that the warden of the Central prison, Toronto, has been enabled, not once, but often to go through all the prisons of note in the States and the consequence has been that much good resulted therefrom. As to prison labor the inspector says that it is a generally admitted principle that a government can utilize convict labor upon every description of work required for the public service, and which convicts can perform, without being amendable to outside opinion, no matter where or by whom expressed. Some 90 convicts in Kingston are now engaged in lock making. No opinion is expressed as to the revolt in the St Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Dorchester penitentiary has been overcrowded all through the year and the same may be said of Manitoba and British Columbia. The warden of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary refers to the revolt at that institution, but nothing new, other than what has already been published is recorded.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

From the business-like way in which the Colonial delegates of the London conference went to work, it is believed good will result from the meeting of so many distinguished men. The consideration of Imperial Federation was excluded, and the attention of the delegates concentrated on the practical objects of commercial intercourse and defending the sea-borne commerce of Great Britain and her colonies in time of war. In this, Canada, as possessing large maritime interests, has a very real concern—a concern which, if the Conference be successful, will be shared in by Australia and the Mother Country, the whole Empire in common bearing the burden of defending the interests of each constituent member. The cost of constructing purely defence works for each colony, ought, we should say, to fall on that colony alone. It would hardly be reasonable to expect Australia to contribute to the cost of dockyards and batteries at Halifax or Esquimalt; and the naval force necessary to defend these works should also be at the sole charge of the colony. But the commerce of the high seas, as well of England as of the colonies, should be protected by the navy of the Mother Country, which has incomparably the greater interest in that commerce, and which might be considered as fairly recompensed for the cost by the secure naval stations offered in the several colonies by the local defence works and forces. The maintenance and defence of the minor coaling stations would also, as a matter of course, be a concern of the Mother Country, just as would that of the Crown colonies and the Imperial Fortresses of Malta and Gibraltar; though in cases where there are mixed Imperial and Colonial interests, as at Halifax and Esquimalt, it would seem to be but fair that the Mother Country should share the expense of maintenance and defence with the Colony.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

The late Mr. J. B. Lippincott, the Philadelphia publisher, left a fortune of $3,000,000, almost exclusively acquired in his regular business.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that there are in that city from 10,000 to 20,000 Canadians, several thousand Scotchmen, and a good number of Englishmen.

A Scotch lady who has been visiting Boston and New York says the Boston woman admires nothing she understands, and the New York understands nothing she admires.

The founder of the Carnegie Library at Allegheny, Pa., Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has authorized the Library Commission to finish the building in accordance with the original plans, whatever it may cost.

According to the Roman Catholic directory, recently published, there are 413 priests in the diocese of New York, 212 in Boston, 287 in Baltimore, 282 in Chicago, 267 in Philadelphia, 224 in St. Louis, 221 in Milwaukee, and 219 Cincinnati.

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Parliamentary Proceedings at Ottawa---The Gossips.

Matters of Interest in Connection With British Columbia.

Mr. Speaker Ouimet has already been guilty of an act of partizanship partiality.

The death of Sheriff Paxton, of Ontario county, is announced.

It is reported that T. F. Brown, a resident of Welland county, will succeed the late Sheriff Duncan.

Mr. McGuire, of Kingston, has been appointed judge for Saskatchewan district.

The Department of Agriculture will experiment in forestry and plant trees in several townships in the Northwest.

The portfolio of Solicitor-General for Canada will have a salary of $6,000 attached to it, but no seat in the Cabinet.

It is believed the scheme on foot for the establishment of an international parcel post will be a success.

Returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the arrivals in the Northwest so far this year are the best on record.

Mrs. Darby, wife of a commercial traveler in Kingston, was apprised to-day that she is one of the six legatees to $350,000, left by an English relative.

A verdict has been given in favor of Miss Bate for $1,077 against the Canadian Pacific for value of trunks destroyed in an accident. An appeal has been entered.

From Winnipeg it is authoritatively stated that work on the Hudson's Bay Railroad will be commenced about May 1st.

Bleasdel's drug store, on Main street, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire early last Monday morning. Loss heavy; insured.

Dr. Widdifield, member for North York, is mentioned as the most likely man for Sheriff of York, and Leys the member for Toronto for that shrievalty.

A committee of prominent citizens in Kingston has undertaken to raise $50,000 as an increased endowment for Queens. The professors will subscribe $10,000.

Negotiations are about to be entered into by the Postmaster-General and the United States government looking to the establishment of a parcel post system between the two countries.

It is believed that the government put up Mr. Curran to move his Home Rule resolution, in order to take the wind out of the sails of the opposition on the subject.

Watson's resolutions on disallowance were postponed, being crowded out by the Irish debate. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock on account of the governor's dinner party.

A largely signed petition from Qu'Appelle has been received asking for the re-appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. Notwithstanding this it is said he will not be re-appointed.

J. R. Hall, secretary of the Department of the Interior, has returned from Banff. He says the townsite will be placed on the market shortly, and expects a great boom. The improvements to the park are progressing rapidly.

The government measures have been introduced, one by Sir John Macdonald, to give the Northwest Territories representation in the Senate, and one by Mr. White, respecting the Banff National Park.

The Queen's County, N. B., election case has been disposed of for the present by the Commons. It was decided in favor of the government by a majority of 32. The vote is said to have been a strictly party one.

In the Home Rule debate on Monday, Mr. Davin spoke for some time in a speech evincing much research into Irish history. He is opposed to any separating tendencies, and is in favor of local self-government.

Mayor Howland waited on the Minister of Justice, and asked him to change the law in regard, to the punishment of children for criminal offences. Mr. Thompson said he would take the matter into consideration.

In reply to a delegation, Sir Hector Langevin said that the government had decided not to expend any money on the Toronto harbor works until the city had paid $100,000, which it had promised to do.

A delegation from Stratford, Embro, Ingersoll, and Springfield waited on the government, asking that a subsidy be granted to the Canada Southern railway. The delegation was accompanied by Messrs. Charlton, Trow and Dr. Wilson.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, will introduce an amendment to the Civil Service Act during the present session. The proposed changes are unimportant, simply correcting certain errors which seem to have crept into several clauses.

From the Capital it is learned that it is the intention of the Government to extend the meteorological service this summer with the intention of supplying information daily regarding weather probabilities in British Columbia and the Northwest.

A comptroller of customs and comptroller of inland revenue instead of a minister of trade and commerce, takes the minister of inland revenue's place. British Columbia, the Northwest territories and Manitoba members will act unitedly to secure cabinet representation.

According to a press dispatch, the Nationalists in the Quebec House of Commons express disgust at the reported conduct of Mr. Bergeron in the House of Commons in going back to the Conservative fold. They say he will be a social and moral outcast, and political pariah.

Mrs. Isaiah Dougherty and Christiana McKay, a neighbor's daughter, died at Caledonia, Ont., last Saturday from eating parsnips which had been poisoned. Dougherty found the parsnips inside his fence where they had been thrown by some person presumably with the intention of poisoning his cattle.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling, was laid on the table of the House of Commons this afternoon. During the last fiscal year there were 122,518 immigrants, who arrived in the Dominion against 105,086 for the previous year. The actual settlers for the past year were 69,152.

Advices from the valley of St. Maurice, Quebec, state that the disease known as black fever, accompanied by diphtheria, is making horrible ravages among the people at Mount Cariboo. The family of a French settler named Antoine Veaugeoi has been already destroyed, eight deaths having taken place.

The general impression is that the bill to give local government to the Northwest will be thrown out and a new scheme enlarging the functions of the council; increasing membership to 24, and abolishing the appointed members, with possibly two or three exceptions, and in fact making it large county council, will probably be presented.

Hon. Mr. McLelan has introduced a bill by which it is proposed to enact that the bond or policy of a guarantee company, or a conditional assignment of a deposit in a savings bank, may be accepted by the government as security for the due performance of the trust reposed in him by any official receiving an appointment from the Crown.

A delegation from Montreal, among whom were noticed Messrs. McFarlane, of the Canada Paper Company, Rollard and Wilson, waited on Sir Charles Tupper to-day with a view of getting the duty on paper increased so as to protect Canadian manufacturers against the importations of goods from the United States. Sir Charles said he would consider their request and announce his decision when he made his budget speech.

The Conservative party, which seems to need an organ in Toronto badly, will be supplied with an able exponent during the summer. The *Standard*, which did such yeoman service during the campaign, will be revived, with a capital of $250,000, a large proportion of which has already been promised. It will be under the management of Louis P. Kribbs, an able journalist, who is a rustler, and whose experience, energy and talents will ensure its success.

SCHAEBELS LIBERATED

Arrives in Paris--The Lion of the Hour---Ovated on the Way.

Met by His Wife and Son---Will not be Interviewed.

Paris, April 30th.—Schnaebels, who was released from prison yesterday by order of Germany, and who at once departed from Metz where he was incarcerated, arrived at midnight at Pagny Sur-Moselle, where he was at first arrested. His wife and son met him at Verdun. The whole populace of the town headed by all the officers of the municipality turned out. Schnaebele was ovated by the crowd who cried out "*Vive La France, Vive* Schnaebels." After a short stop Schnaebels proceeded to Paris. He declined to be interviewed by members of the press, but declared he had been well treated by the Germans. The Paris newspapers appear to be well pleased by the manner in which the Schnaebels affair has been settled and pronounce it an honorable settlement. They praise the prudence and fairness displayed by Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his conduct to the French side of the case. A majority of the papers draw from the incident a lesson that in future France must redouble her vigilance in order to avoid surprises of this kind caused by the arrest of Schnaebels, and according to the *Republique Francaise*, to prevent people in their respective districts from using the occasion of Schnaebels' liberation for making anti-German demonstrations. Schnaebels reached Paris this afternoon. He at once called on Premier Goblet and had an interview with him, in which he reaffirms the story of his arrest as originally told. It is again asserted that Schnaebels will be relieved of his post as Commissary at Pagny Sur-Moselle, and he will be retired on a pension.

A STORMY MEETING.

London, April 30.—A meeting of the Federal Unionists, called for to-day to consider certain proposed amendments in the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill, assembled at the city residence of the Marquis of Hartington. The meeting was very stormy, owing to the divergence of opinion among attendants and to many of the details of the bills; several gentlemen present left the meeting before its conclusion.

A SWIFT MAN-OF-WAR.

London, April 27.—The belted cruiser Orlando, at a trial last week, exceeded 19 knots over measurement course, which is the highest speed ever attained by an English man-of-war. The Orlando's engines attained a horse power of 8,902. The handiness of the ship is as satisfactory as her speed, for she made a circle of 480 yards in three minutes, which, for a vessel 300 feet in length, is also the best on record.

MILITARY EXEMPTION.

Rome, April 30.—The Vatican has notified France that General Boulanger's military law, which refuses exemption from military services to youths or men studying for the priesthood, is an infringement of the concordist, and has demanded its withdrawal.

A COURTMARTIAL.

Athens, April 30.—A courtmartial has sentenced to death three officers for treachery in having surrendered to Turkey, during frontier fighting, and acquitted others charged with the same offence.

DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

Constantinople, April 30.—Disturbances against the authorities of the Porte on the Island of Crete have been renewed by Greek inhabitants.

THE TURF.

London, April 29.—There were twelve starters in the race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, for three year old fillies, at Newmarket to-day. Revedor won; Porcelain, second; Freedom, third.

JUMPS THE TRACK.

A Northern Pacific Passenger Train Jumps the Track.

Operations of the Inter-State Commerce Law in the East.

JUMPS THE TRACK.

Steel, Dak., April 30.—An express passenger train on the Northern Pacific Railway, jumped the track 15 miles west of here this morning. Several persons are reported to have been fatally and seriously injured. A wrecking train and medical assistance has gone forward to the scene of the disaster.

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

Chicago, April 30.—The *Inter-Ocean* to-day prints the result of an interview with the head, representative of the wholesale firms in Chicago and a large number of prominent receivers and shippers of grain and provisions, which developes some interesting information as to practical operation of the Inter-state Commerce Law. The one point on which all agree was that freight rates are likely to be permantly higher under the new enactment, and that consumers must pay this increase into the treasury of the railroads. Some hold, however, that compensating advantages would be derived from the enforcement of the short and long haul, and the 'unjust' discrimination clauses, sufficient to more than offset the increase in charges. In many instances the advances in freight rates cut no figure in the prices of goods which weigh very little in comparison with their values. Still there is undeniable an advantage thus far in the amount of money expended in freight charges by the jobbers of these goods of fully 20 to 25 per cent. and their business with the Pacific coast is practically obliterated under the law. The attitude of the railways towards the new law is almost universally condemned.

BENNETT AND HIS YACHT.

San Francisco, April 30.—Advices by the steamer Oceanic which arrived from China and Japan this morning state that James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York *Herald* arrived outside Bangkok bar on the 14th of March, in his steam yacht Namouna. After a short trip up the river he left on the 17th of March for Java *en route* to Europe.

ANOTHER WAIL.

Washington, April 30.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. has filed a petition with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day praying to be relieved from the operations of the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce law.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

ANOTHER BACKDOWN.

If all surmises be true relative to the attitude taken by Great Britain on the fisheries questions Canada will again be called upon by the Government to perform such a "backing down" as the parent country may deem expedient for the safety and comfort of her own interests without any regard to Canada's wishes in the matter. It is proposed that both sides should revert to the Washington treaty without the payment for fishing privileges, formerly awarded to Canada. The effect of this would be to let Canadian fish into the United States free in return for free fishing to American vessels, and so far, no doubt, would be satisfactory to our fellow citizens on the Atlantic seaboard; but unfortunately this cannot be done except by a change of a law, that no one but Congress can make, and Congress does not meet until the fall, and as it has once refused to make any concession in this direction will probably do so again. The result will be therefore that the Canadian fisheries will be given over again for another season, as they were last year, to the Americans without any consideration. This will be back down No. 1. And when that time has expired, the Americans will have established a certain ground in claiming the same thing in future, and it will perhaps be difficult to combat. This all starts with an "If" and may therefore be an inaccurate statement of the position, but it is feared to be the true one, and that belief is shared by most people at the capital. The government still delays bringing down the papers, although the greater part was published months ago in the United States and English blue books. This is regarded as the most serious question before our public men.

WAS NOT ENFORCED.

The Customs Department after finding that the lately proposed new regulations for the examination of the baggage of passengers entering Canada were undoubtedly the most unpopular issued for many years—and none will deny but that the vexatious rules have been many—it is now reported that the department will once more return to the old order of things. It is known, however, that a great deal of damage has been done to Canadian interests by the issuance of the order to swear all passengers entering Canada as to every article of clothing or personal effects that they possess. The United States Railway authorities have, on all hands, been using the obnoxious order as a warning to prospective tourists and others to keep out of a country which they can with so much difficulty enter; and it is not to be expected that the constituency which they appeal to will soon hear of the repeal of the now famous order if these sharp agents can help it. How much better would it have been had the Minister of Customs taken time to consider the effect of these offensive regulations before he consented to their promulgation. The Tory papers, we observe, blame the Commissioner, and try to make him a scapegoat for his superiors; but the minister cannot get out of it in that way. So great a change in the policy of the department could not have been resolved on without the cognizance of its official head; if Minister Bowell was in ignorance of it, the fact shows that he is losing his character for looking sharply after those over whom he has been placed.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

The political outlook in England is anything but encouraging for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Hitherto he and his friends have supposed that they carried the Liberal vote of Birmingham in their pockets. It is a well known fact that Mr. Chamberlain is a caucus politician, and that by this means he has for some time controlled the municipal as well as the national politics of Birmingham. The Tories in the past—who are now Mr. Chamberlain's allies—were most bitter in their denunciations of that gentleman for having introduced the "machine" methods into British political life. For many years in the past the Tories have pointed to Birmingham as a city absolutely as prostrate before the "machine" politician as is New York. It will be interesting to watch their assertions in this respect in the future. But Mr. Chamberlain's power in the great English manufacturing borough has been snapped. His old friends, and political allies for many years, have at last revolted and utterly repudiated his ticket. He is no longer Birmingham's master the caucus; "machine" has completely devoured him. That city is thoroughly Gladstonian. The beginning of the end is in view. The bye-elections have proved favorable to Mr. Gladstone, whilst all the popular demonstrations are in behalf of Britain's Grand Old Man. The love of liberty in England is too strong, the long cherished principles of justice and equity are too firmly rooted, to disappear at the waive of some tyrant's hand. The Tories of England may oppose themselves to liberty and liberal principles, and may champion the landlords' interests as against all other influences and interests, but sagacious observers believe they will be beaten on the Irish question, as they have been in the past on every other question, and that it is only a matter of time. Not Chamberlain or Hartington, or all the liberal deserters can save them. The Liberals and the masses are true to the cardinal principles of the party; and these are death to Tory reactionaries and their Tory-Liberal abettors.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have completed their tour through India, and are now staying at Colombo, on a visit to Sir Arthur Gordon, with whom they intend to return home this month, arriving in London early in May.

Nanaimo's Calamity.

Scarcely three years have elaped since our sister city Nanaimo was visited with a severe calamity, no less than 23 human lives having been lost by an explosion in No. 3 shaft, South Wellington. That calamity was up to that date the most appalling that had ever taken place in this province, and resulted in casting a general gloom over the province.

The awfully appalling catastrophe of Tuesday completely overshadows the disaster of 1884. The full extent of the Nanaimo calamity is not yet known. Notwithstanding repeated messages to that city for information no reply up to the hour of writing these lines has been received. It is stated that the wires are so fully taxed and their being only one operator in that city, that business has accumulated at such a rate that it will take some time to get even with the business already in hand. Sufficient, however, is known that last evening's disaster is the most astounding one that has ever happened in this province, if not on the Pacific coast. The accident happened at an hour when changes in the shifts were about taking place; when men were preparing to emerge from the bowels of the earth to join their families, many no doubt having made arrangements to spend a happy joyous evening in some social circle and around the festive board. Others were anticipating meeting a friend with whom the hours of early evening would be whiled away. Alas, however, for man's proposing and planning! In an instant, in the flash of an eye, all these expectation and proposals were dashed to atoms. The fearful news has to be chronicled that no less than 150 men—a majority of whom it is safe to say were bread winners, the fathers of families and heads of households—have been either burned, choked or drowned. It is fearful to contemplate the untold agonies these poor fellows must have undergone in their living tomb ere death—to them, in this instance, a welcome visitor—came to their relief. In the presence of such a calamity, happening within a few hours' ride of our own city, we can but express our most profound sorrow for, and sympathy with, the citizens of Nanaimo in this, their dark hour of tribulation. A terrible blow has fallen upon that city. It is certain that many a family will be left in destitute circumstances, depending entirely on the charity of a cold, heartless world for temporary relief. To-day it will be felt that scarcely a house in Nanaimo but hath lost a member or a friend. Fathers have been taken ruthlessly from their loved ones and their wives left widows with fatherless children—left to struggle through life's battles as best they can. Fathers, brothers and lovers are laid side by side many hundred of feet under the ground. Others who went forth in the full vigor of youth and strength of manhood in the morning were brought back mangled and almost unrecognizable corpses in the evening. It is a time indeed for Nanaimo, when universal sympathy will be extended her and her sorrowing citizens. Steps of course will be taken at once to render aid and relief to the needy and the distressed of whom no doubt there will be a great many. One out of every twenty of her population has been carried off without a moment's warning. It is as already stated the most appalling catastrophe that this province has ever been visited with.

An investigation will doubtless be held and enquiry made into the cause of the accident, the full particulars of which will be looked for with eagerness and anxiety.

The Manitoba disallowance question is troubling the cabinet. The Province is making strong representations through Mr. Scarth, but Sir John declines to change his policy. The member for Marquette has a number of resolutions to make but they cannot come on yet as the Irish debate is still on. The opposition will support Manitoba's contention on the ground of provincial rights and will quote Sir John's remark that "Manitoba can't be checked," and also Mr. White's promise and Sir Charles Tupper's hope that disallowance would be discontinued when the road was completed round Lake Superior. This is met with the reply that Mr. White did not promise, and Tupper's was merely an expression of hope that disallowance would not be necessary."

The British Board of Trade emigration returns prove conclusively how large is the volume of emigration this year. During March 35,399 emigrants left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as against 20,023 in March, 1886, an increase of no less than 15,376, or about 75 per cent. Of those 23,311 were of British origin, as against 13,831 in March, 1886. The total exodus for the three months ended March 31st was 61,293, as against 42,038 in the first three months of 1886, an increase of 19,255, or about 45 per cent. Of these 44,448 were of British origin, as against 30,700 in 1886. This, it will be seen, is no ordinary increase, while it is most gratifying when considered in conjunction with the remarkable increase in the proportion of Canadian as opposed to other emigration. Thus while according to the returns, the emigration to Australia shows an actual decrease as compared with last year, that to the United States even shows an increase considerably less than the immense Canadian increase.

Our system of canals, the finest in the world, says the *Monetary Times*, will be incomplete so long as we have no canal at the entrance of Lake Superior. The construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie is no new project. Time and again it has been pressed on the attention of the Government, during the last forty years. At last the resolution has been taken to build it. The American canals, for there are two, are inadequate to the demands upon them. Only one is used, and the other being of too limited capacity for modern vessels is to be enlarged. But the business of the lakes will soon outgrow the capacity of the two: and there is no reason why Canada should not have its own canal. For want of it we have been put to great inconvenience, and though the same obstacles are not likely to be encountered again, it will be an act of prudence to complete our magnificent system of canals by supplying the last link. The question is one of cost, and we are not in a position to throw away money. It has been usual to say that the Canadian side of the river presents superior facilities for the construction of a canal; but the appearance of the ground scarcely bears out this sanguine view of the case. The cost will not be immoderate, and it is a necessary part of what has gone before, in the creation of our system of canals.

FREEZING PASSENGERS.

HOW A MONTANA STAGE DRIVER SAVED THEIR LIVES.

A Trip Made Under Peculiar Difficulties, Fighting the Dangerous Drowsiness, Passengers Kept Alive by Vigorous Thumping—Waking a Woman.

The drivers and passengers on the stage lines running out of this town have had this winter some of the worst experiences ever known in this section. The storms have been of long duration and of great severity, and the cold has been extreme. Sandy Fellows, one of the drivers on the Helena route, who had a deperate time in getting through the other day, and was laid up at Helena for a time, has returned here, and tells how he managed to get his passengers out of the blizzard without loss.

"In his busiest days," he says, "John Sullivan never did the slugging in forty-eight hours that I did. If it wasn't for these tender fingers, which were frozen a little, I wouldn't be much afraid to tackle him myself. I find that I have worked up a muscle that is something terrific, and all as a result of that trip, too. When we set out for Helena I had on board five men and one woman. One of the men was a discharged soldier, another was a cowboy and the others were prospectors, I guess. For awhile the weather wasn't bad, but pretty soon it began to grow cold, and the wind was so high that the flying snow became almost blinding.

ALL WENT TO SLEEP.

"After I had been driving along for a while I became conscious that the weather was getting more and more severe. It was taking hold of me, and I knew when weather began to shrink me up with all the stuff I had on it might be going hard with the crowd inside. So I concluded to get down and look in. Great Christopher, young man, every one of them, except the woman, was asleep, and she looked kind of drowsy. Well, you ought to have seen me hunt them out of that. I took one at a time, and, as I whirled him around, I lifted him one under the ear and gave him another one in the jaw. Pretty soon I had them all out in the snow, except the woman, and she was practically stiff. What to do with her I didn't know. At first I tried to coax her out, but she 'shooed' me off. Then I appealed to the men to help me get her out, but they were still too sleepy and stupid. Then I got mad and says: 'You've got to come out of that, my fine lady,' and I gave her a yank that put a little life into her. By that time the cowboy had kinder got his grip, and he came at me intending to lick me. I knew I would have to stand that sort of a racket, because I had been there before; but he was a little stiffer than I was, and, after I had given him a few more wipes across the ear, he became more reasonable. Just as he was picking himself up, I told him why I was bruising him, and that if he wanted to lick anybody he would have an elegant opportunity by helping me wake up the other fellows. That seemed to strike him favorably, and we went at the men, occasionally giving the woman a run.

"I fairly wore myself out on that soldier. He was tough. The more I hammered the stupider he got, until I finally gave him one in the mouth that made him see stars. By this time the other men had been pretty well aroused, and leaving the soldier to the cowboy, who asked the privilege of pasting him a few times, I turned my attention to the woman. She was crying, and did not seem to know just where she was or what ailed us. I spoke to her kindly, and tried to explain, but it was no use. She was as far gone as she well could be. I took hold of her and ran her back and forth, half carrying her, until I got tired, and then I made the men that we had waked up do the same thing, so as to put their blood in circulation. She seemed to improve a little under the treatment, and we kept it up until I came to the conclusion that she must be wide enough awake to go on for a ways. Telling the men to keep a sharp lookout on her, and to be careful themselves how they let drowsiness get the better of them, I got on the box and drove on.

POUNDING THE PASSENGERS.

"I had an idea that I was then somewhere near Twenty-eight-mile station, and I knew that I must reach that place before dark unless I wanted to drive in with a load of dead folks. So I whipped up the horses—they were stiff enough too, by this time—and we got over considerable ground. The wind had gone down some and it was easier to see the country. I was having great faith in my ability to reach the station when I heard the cowboy yelling that I must stop. The soldier had fallen asleep again. I got down and yanked the fellow out, and as I did so the cowboy asked under his breath if he could polish him off. I told him to go in, and the way that he did it was a caution. As I saw him mauling the chap I came to the conclusion that he might have a grudge against him, and so I stopped him, after intimating as much. The cowboy gasped for breath a few times and said: 'I never had nothing against this particular soldier, but he'll do, in the absence of any others.' After that I attended to the pounding myself, and I had plenty of it, too. The cowboy got drowsy once, and I took some satisfaction in thumping him around. At one point on the road I had to get them all out again, and the time I had with the woman was a caution. As soon as we could get her out of the stage she would declare that she was all right, but we wouldn't any more than get started before she would snooze off again. At length I determined to wake her up in a way that would last for a while.

"Getting her out and running her up and down in the snow beside the stage, I kept at her until she fairly screamed that she was awake and that I was killing her. Then I told all the men to get into the coach, and after they were seated I let go of her quick, and, jumping on the box, I gave the horses the lash and away we went, leaving her behind. The scheme worked as I had hoped it would. The first impulse of horror over, she started after us, screaming at the top of her voice. I looked around once, just enough to make sure that she was following, and then I gave the team full headway and kept her chasing for about a mile. Then I hauled up and went back after her. When I met her she was as wide awake as any woman that you ever saw. Her cheeks were flaming and her eyes looked daggers at me. Fortunately, she could not get her breath well enough to jaw me, but the men say that after she had quieted down some in the coach she gave them her opinion of me in a way that would have done me good to hear. That little chase saved her life, though. Two hours later I saw the station in the distance, and in a little while we drew up there with nobody dead and no one frozen except myself, and that didn't amount to much. When the crowd got thawed out they found that they had some mysterious bruises on their heads and faces, and one of the prospectors said he felt as though he had been pounded. The soldier said he knew he had been, because one of his teeth was gone, and he had as beautiful a pair of black eyes as you ever saw. I guess they never suspected me, but the woman told me when she left that she would tell her husband, a miner down at Anaconda, about me, and that she'd bet me five to one that I would repent of what I had done. That's about all the thanks that a fellow gets for anything in this world.—Benton (M. T.) Cor. New York Sun.

Wit by Absorption.

At the birth of the late Count Von Beust, the Austrian diplomatist, the happy father presented the nurse with several bottles of Rhine wine. Being rather simple minded, and not understanding what the gift meant she gave the infant a wine bath, which completely inebriated the little fellow. "That's the way I got my sparkling wit that people talk about," said the sprightly count on one occasion.—Paris Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Evil is in antagonism with the entire creation.—Zschokke.

John Bright declares that a knowledge of the ancient languages is mainly a luxury.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A Bismarck (D. T.) man has invented a freight-car time-lock which can only be unlocked at the station for which the car is intended.

—A hot mixture of one-third paraffine and two-thirds gutta percha, forced into the pores of wood, is winning favor as a means of preventing decay.

—A saturated solution of camphor (alcohol and gum camphor), used for drilling hard steel, apparently "bites" its way through, a marvelous result.

—A California woman owns and runs the factory which makes nine-tenths of the orange-boxes for the Pacific coast. She invented the box while trying to make a cradle for her baby.

—A Belgian textile manufacturer has devised a process for tanning textile fabrics which renders them waterproof and proof against decay, without increasing their weight.

—The increase in the textile production of the United Kingdom during the past seven years is estimated at four per cent. Cotton factories show but little progress. Woolen and worsted factories show the most improvement.

—Some idea of the wonderful progress now being made in microscopical science may be formed by the fact, as stated by the President of the British Association lately, that results are now attained in this line which mathematicians five years ago declared to be impossible.

—For some months past there has been in use on the street railways of Melbourne, Australia, a locomotive worked by means of gas. Four copper cylinders are employed to hold the gas, which is compressed to 150 pounds a square inch. These reservoirs contain sufficient gas for a run of about fifteen miles. The locomotive weighs about one and a half tons.

—The *Northwestern Lumberman* prints statistics as to the lumber trade of the Northwest for 1886, with comparisons with the product of former years. The grand total of the white pine lumber product of the Northwest for 1886 was 7,425,368,000 feet. This is $70,000,000 feet in excess of the preceding year, and is only slightly short of the total cut for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884.

—One of the smallest oscillating engines in the country was made not long ago by a citizen of Baltimore, Md. It is about half as large as a collar-button, and is hidden completely beneath a child's thimble. Its bore is one-sixteenth of an inch, and its stroke one-eighth. The wheel, shaft and crank weigh eight grains, the cylinder five, and the stand and pillar twelve grains, making the whole weight one pennyweight one grain. Run by compressed air, it makes three thousand revolutions a minute.

—The fact has been satisfactorily established by various scientific researches, that many substances absorb luminous rays during the day, and at night emit these rays in such a manner as to impress photographic plates, although they may not be perceptible to the unaided eye. Artists have not only succeeded in photographing the visible night phosphorescence of Mont Blanc's summit, but have even secured an impression of a midnight landscape—invisible to the eye—on the terrace of the observatory at Prague.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The fear that he would turn into a dog when he died, and be owned by a bad man, drove one Reynolds, of Virginia, to suicide.

—New cook (to mistress of the house) —Shure mum, it's three avenins in the wake I musht have till meself. Mistress (in dismay)—Three evenings! Why, Bridget, the Irish lady with whom we boarded last only took two.

—Hungry guest—"How is this? I ordered a steak and a poached egg. I see the egg, but where is the steak?" Table attendant—"Dat's all right, sah. De steak am under de egg."—*Chicago Rambler*.

—A manufacturer out West informs us, and wishes us to inform the American public, that his patent buzz-saw has just captured the finger of scorn, and that it will never again be pointed at any one.—*Puck*.

—When a sealskin sacque costs $500, and a diamond solitaire ring half as much more, what does a ton of coal come to? The answer ought to be "ashes," but we find by a close calculation that it is really "clinkers and slate."—*Lowell Courier*.

—Tom—"What is Dick doing now?" Harry—"He does the humorous work on the H—*Star*." Tom—"Indeed? There's no doubt but he does it well." Harry—"Well? He's the best bower on that paper." Tom—"How is that?" Harry—"Why, because he's the joker."

—Cramped for time.—

"Oh! George, I've just read"—and her sobs they grew stronger—

"The sun's heat can not last but ten million years longer;

"My crazy quilt, George"—her tears fell undiminished—

"Oh! the sun will give out before ever it's finished!"

—*Tid-Bits.*

—Woman (to tramp)—"I kin give ye some cold buckwheat cakes an' a piece 'o' mince pie." Tramp (frightened)—"Wha-what's that?" Woman—"Cold buckwheat cakes an' mince pie." Tramp (heroically)—"Throw in a small bottle of pepsin, madam, and I'll take the chances."—*Medical and Surgical Register*.

—We do not believe that a hen scratches for a living. She scratches for exercise. If you don't believe it, watch a well-fed hen in her humble cage at the market. She will scratch on the sheet-iron floor with all the vigor of a gold digger, and affect to find things to eat with all the innocent assumption of a man who slips on the ice, breaks both legs and his back, and tries to look as though he hadn't fallen down.—*Burdette*.

—We have no objection to the man who rides a hobby—not even if he rides it to death. We only protest when he takes up the whole road with it.—*Philadelphia Call*.

—A woman in San Berhardino, Cal., recently sent some of her husband's clothing to a Chinese laundry. In a secret pocket of the clothes, unknown to her, had been put $360 in greenbacks. John discovered the pocket and abstracted the money. He refused to return it, and a judge sent him to the penitentiary for one year.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

NOT AN EDUCATED WOMAN IN THE SENSE OF TO-DAY.

She Was a Poor Speller and Her Grammar Would Hardly Pass Muster—Indiscriminate Use of Capital Letters in Writing—The Home Sphere.

Martha Washington was not an educated woman in the sense of to-day. She did not spell well, and her grammar would hardly stand the parsing of the public schools. Copies of two of her letters to her sister, Mrs. Bassett, lie before me. They were written at about the beginning of the revolution. She begins one thus: "I *have wrote* to you several times, in hopes it would put you in mind of me, but I find it has not had its intended effect." Further on she says: "The rivers *has* never been frozen hard enough to walk upon the ice since I came here." Among the misspelt words of the letter are: "Navey" for navy, "loded" for loaded, "coles" for coals, "distant" for destined, "clere" for clear, "beare" for here, "plesed" for pleased and "greatful" for grateful. Company she spells "compancy," and persuaded "perswaded."

In the fac-simile of a letter that she wrote to William B. Reed, of New York, in 1777, I see that she knew no other punctuation mark than the dash, that the apostrophe was a stranger to her, and that her writing, though not illegible, was far from beautiful or elegant. The use of the capital was as embarrassing to her as the use of the punctuation point, and her letters look as though the capitals had been shaken out of a mammoth pepper box and permitted to lie wherever they fell.

ONE OF HER LETTERS.

One of her letters, commencing "My dear Fanny," was lately communicated by the Rev. H. E. Hayden, of Pennsylvania, to The Magazine of American History. It is dated "Mount Vernon, Aug. 7, 1784," and the verbatim spelling and punctuation are preserved in the publication. Some of the sentences begin with capitals and some without. She writes of "My little nelly," referring probably to Nellie Custis, and in the same line says that "Tut is the same claver (clever) boy you left him;" thus capitalizing the boy's name, while she gives no capital to that of the girl. She writes Fanny that "The General had received a letter from her papa," dated at "richmond," begins the next sentence with a small letter, and in it capitalizes "Brothers," "Family," and "General."

A person uses his best grammar while writing, and he who makes mistakes here makes more in conversation. Martha Washington may have been well educated in the school of society and in that of life. She was certainly not so in books or literature. There was no library to speak of at Mount Vernon, and Gen. Washington was more of an out-of-door man than a student. We have no record of his wife being a reader, save that she read a chapter in her Bible every morning after breakfast. She knew nothing about novels, and the American monthly magazine, the great family educator of the present, was not yet born.

Martha Washington had, however, the best advantages of the day. Her whole life was spent among learned men and bright women, but there is no record left that she was brilliant in social conversation, and you will read in vain for the reported bon mots of Martha Washington. The truth seems to be that Martha Washington thought woman's sphere was home, and that knitting and cooking were more important than writing letters and a knowledge of French. She is said to have been a good business woman, and to have managed the large estate of her first husband very ably before she handed her share of it over to George Washington.—Frank G. Carpenter in The Cosmopolitan.

Warnings in Dreams.

Many people still believe that they receive warnings in dreams, and it is impossible to rebut the arguments for such a belief, but we may confidently assert that any general reliance on the confused and contradictory indications of dreams would involve the most inconsistent vagaries of conduct, wholly unworthy of a rational being. Our reason and our dreams are often so hopelessly at variance that, to desert the former for the latter, would be equivalent to relinquishing the bright shining of the sun in order to pursue a treacherous will-o'-the-wisp. The writer once had occasion to engage a passage for a long sea voyage, and the only vessel available at the desired time was a steamer which had been a great favorite in her day, but was then so old that doubts were entertained regarding her seaworthiness. In spite of warnings on this point he engaged his berth, and on that very night he had an intensely vivid dream of shipwreck and drowning at sea. Undeterred, however, he set sail without serious misgivings and had a most agreeable and prosperous voyage. In this case the dream was evidently no supernatural warning but rather the result of the effect produced upon the imagination by the hints thrown out regarding the vessel's supposed unseaworthy character. Presentiments of all kinds are almost invariably groundless, and when on rare occasions a presentiment is verified by the result, the explanation is the very simple and obvious one that in this instance our fears correctly forecasted the future. We fear and we hope many things more or less probable.—All the Year Round.

Portrait of Wendell Phillips.

His appearance physically was in all respects in his favor. There was hardly a point in his make up that one would desire to have other than it was. He had a most commanding presence in whatever situation he was placed. Tall, spare person, well proportioned, head large and symmetrical, hair abundant, not dark. The expression of his face charmingly beautiful, an eagle eye, very penetrating under a high but not massive brow. His nose was large, but well formed; his mouth always so beautiful and pleasant that it was really the most gratifying feature of all.

A more graceful figure on the public platform was not to be found, and as a public speaker he was entirely unsurpassed. His style of speaking was remarkably quiet and conversational. He was never noisy, boisterous and ranting. When speaking his voice was subdued in tone, but distinct and musical, charming to all listeners even when his subject was distasteful, as often the case in his anti-slavery utterances and temperance philippics or other reformatory addresses where he spoke the truth without restraint. His speeches, always delivered without notes, were made with very little gesticulation, and yet the gentle swing of his arms and the motion of his hands played an important part in his oratory.—J. W. McLoud in The Current.

For Teachers and Parents.

If in instructing a child you are vexed with it for want of adroitness try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and remember that a child is all left hand.—Chicago Living Church.

Care of Flat Irons.

Irons that have been once red hot never retain the heat so well afterwards, and will always be rough. Be careful not to put them on the stove hours before they are needed, and after using them always stand them on end.

Cleaning Saucepans.

All the labor of scraping saucepans in which oatmeal or mush has been boiled may be saved by allowing the saucepan to stand on the table for five minutes before pouring the contents into the dish.

The Best Safeguard.

The sooner parents awake to the fact that the best they can do by their sons is to cause them to learn a trade, the better for the country.—Boston Budget.

Smoke stains can be removed from mica in stoves by thoroughly soaking it in vinegar.

??????? WHY NOT ???????

The Finest Goods,
The Latest Styles,
The Cheapest Stock,
WITHIN 1000 MILES!
WHY NOT BUY OF
A. GILMORE,
JOHNSON STREET.
? ? ? ? ? ? ? WHY NOT ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

THE GENUINE
BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY
W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.,

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority
OF THE
Bell Organ

has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the
AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,
C. A. LOMBARD
& Co.,
Government Street,
sep11

Winsor & Newton's Artist Materials.

Cheap Copying Presses.

P. O. Box 358. *Telephone 134.*

ROBERT JAMIESON,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dennison's Seals, Labels and Tags.
Faber's Rubber Goods, Pencils and Penholders.
Gillott's and Esterbrook's Pens.
Admiralty Charts and Nautical Books.
A Large Stock of Cheap Literature of all kinds.
Gage's School Books.

Blank Books.

Special Attention Given to Orders by Mail.

SPRING GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED.
☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.
BAKER'S BON MARCHE,
Government Street.
mar21 D&W 6m

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.),

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 13th and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 50, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2-dw

Land Hunters, Attention!

THE undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all such as may be anxious for farming, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new-comers on their arrival.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SHANNON,
Vancouver, B. C.
ap8 W 1y

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
june8 D&W

THE ST. CHARLES.
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

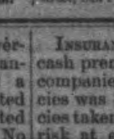
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heiman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

AtCheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.
Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General
Household Furniture,
New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.
Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.
GEO. POWELL & CO.,
Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St.
Victoria March 12 1887. 3m D&W

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
New Westminster do.
RAND BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers.
Offices—Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.
feb14 D&W tf



Consult DR. ROBERTS,
25½ Kearny Street,
He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question,

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

LOST MANHOOD,

Seminal Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, call and see the Doctor. Office and [illegible] arranged. Call or address, DR. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 25½ Kearny street, San Francisco Cal.

It is now said that Lieut.-Governor Dewdney's job is wanted by another office-seeker, and that as a solatium Dewdney will be appointed one of the Senators to be selected for the Northwest Territories. No great harm can come of pursuing such a course. It will illustrate still further the fact that the government invariably selects for Senatorial material men who could not be elected if they had to rely upon the popular vote for political preferment. Persistency in this course should prove to the people the necessity for a radical change in the method of electing the Senate. The House should not exist, unless it is made conformable to the will of the electors.

Insurance statistics show the net cash premiums received by Canadian companies during 1886 for fire policies was $1,107,710; amount of policies taken, $114,543,806; amount at risk at end of year, $142,685,145; losses paid, $739,364. Net cash received by British companies was $3,429,012; amount of policies taken during the year, $349,009,117; amount at risk, $393,166,340; losses paid, $2,338,164. Cash premiums received by the American companies, $395,613, amount of policies taken during the year, $22,099,984; losses paid, $223,860. Life assurance premiums by all companies amounted to $5,344,691. Net amount in force at end of year $171,309,688 Claims paid, $1,958,701.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 6, 1887.

A PROHIBITIONIST campaign is in progress at North Carolina. It is not difficult to anticipate what the Governor of North Carolina will say to the Governor of South Carolina should the agitation prove successful.

THE Philadelphia *Record* thinks that "the way to ensure living on good terms with Canada is to pull down the custom houses." This raises a nice point of free trade precedence. We stand upon the order of our pulling down, and prefer that our friends, the enemy, should fire first. When they shall have reduced their tariff to something approaching the status of our tariff we shall begin to consider the pulling down process. We propose to do some building up in the meantime.

THE Scott Act does not appear to have achieved that success which its promoters anticipated. Drunkenness in the Dominion during 1885 was largely in excess over that of 1884, the cases charged being one in every 415 of the population in 1885, against one in every 464 in 1884. Ontario alone had about 1,200 more cases. Another curious fact which these statistics show is, that there were no charges of drunkenness either in 1884 or 1885 in the Territories. Remembering all that has been said and written by the missionaries and others in the Northwest, and the deeds that have been credited to the mounted police, one is forced to the conclusion that it is not considered quite the thing in the Northwest to charge a man with drunkenness.

ACCORDING to government advices everything points to a year of exceptional prosperity both in Canada and the United States. The customs receipts are improving, while the revenue of the Post Office Department for the first quarter of the present year, makes a very handsome showing. The volume of mail matter handled is constantly increasing, forming, so the departmental authorities claim, a reliable barometer of the commercial situation. The Excise returns show a falling off, attributed to the enforcement of the Scott Act in various counties. The decline in Inland Revenue receipts owing to the same cause, will probably reach between half a million and one million dollars for the year. The railway receipts just now are showing a handsome increase over the corresponding periods of last year.

MR. JOSEPH Chamberlain evidently feels uncomfortable in the company of the aristocratic English Tories despise him while they flatter him. In his speech at Stornoway two weeks ago, he gave expression to views on the land question to which no English Irish or Scotch Tory will subscribe. Mr. Chamberlain condemns landlordism, and to be consistent he must cease supporting a government of landlords, who are endeavoring to legislate in their own interest and against the interests of the masses. He now seems to think that a reunion of the whole Liberal party of Great Britain under Mr. Gladstone is not impossible or not improbable. This is encouraging, but the fact is probably that Mr. Chamberlain realizes that Mr. Gladstone is growing stronger every day in the sympathies of the British people, who are fast coming to the conclusion that the Liberal leader is the only man capable of grappling with and settling the Irish difficulty.

THE papers in connection with the Queen's election case are published. On declaration day the statement of John R. Dunn, returning officer, shows that Baird had 1,130 votes while King had 1,191 or a majority of 61. The number of votes rejected were 15 and the number spoiled 16. When the several statements were summed up, Mr. Curry asked that all the ballots cast for Mr. King be rejected and that Mr. Baird be declared elected on the ground that Mr. King was not legally nominated for two reasons: 1st. That the names of the nominees in the affidavit to nomination paper are not recited. 2nd. That there was no legal deposit made with the nomination paper of Mr. King. Arguments pro and con were heard, after which the returning officer overruled the first objection to the nomination paper of Mr. King, since any inaccuracy in it was covered by section 80, but sustained the second objection and therefore decided that all the votes cast for George G. King were null and void. He then declared George F. Baird duly elected to represent Queen's in the House of Commons.

CANADA'S FINANCES.

The receipts of the Dominion of Canada at the birth of Confederation were $13,687,928.49, which has steadily risen till at the end of the fiscal year ending June, 1886, the figures amounted to $33,177,040 39. Of the latter amount $25,226,456.21 appears in the public accounts as the product of taxes, while $7,950,584.11 is put down as coming from "various sources." Under the head of taxes, the amount in the initial year of Confederation was $11,700,681.08. The cost of collecting the revenue is a very serious item. Beginning at $1,885,804.20, it rose in the last fiscal year to $7,808,751.36. This implies a formidable amount of patronage, and is a potent weapon in the hands of the government. The great extent of country adds to the cost of collection, which is over twenty per cent. During the period, under Confederation, the total amount of the surpluses, which have occurred in thirteen different years, has been $30,278,550.28, and the deficits, which have occurred seven times, to $16,044,817.04. Though there have been deficits in the last two years, the deficit years, so far as they occur in clusters, are not ominously near as they appear most persistently in the five years from 1866-7 to 1881. But last year comes the most serious deficit of all, $5,834,571.87 the amount in no other year having reached two millions. Much of this large deficit is explained by the rebellion in the Northwest.

SALISBURY'S RECENT PROPOSALS.

A blue book containing the latest dispatches and correspondence on the fisheries question has been laid before the Imperial Parliament. It supplements the correspondence on the subject made public a couple of weeks since. From the last returns it is to be seen that the British Government unmistakably proposes to compromise the whole matter by going back to the Treaty of Washington, instead of abiding by the arbitration of the mixed commission. This concession by the English Government will, if accepted, do away with the necessity of the enforcement of the Retaliation Act by the President. Lord SALISBURY wrote a long dispatch on the 24th of March to Mr. WHITE, the United States Charge of Affairs here, setting forth the objections of the Canadian Government to several passages in Mr. BAYARD's dispatch which attributed unfriendly motives to their proceedings, and further communicating their denial of the charges brought against them by the State Department. Lord SALISBURY encloses a counter memorandum containing the observations of Her Majesty's Government on the articles of Mr. BAYARD's memorandum, "which shows," he observes, "that although the proposal of the United States Government as it stands is not one which could be accepted by Her Majesty's Government, still the latter were glad to think that the fact of such a proposal having been made affords the opportunity which, up to the present time, had not been offered, for an amicable comparison of the views entertained by the respective governments. The following are the clauses indicating the intention to compromise the vexed matter:

"Her Majesty's Government would have no objection to the appointment of a mixed commission, as proposed, to determine the limits of those territorial waters within which, subject to the stipulations of the convention of 1818, the exclusive right of fishing belonged to Great Britain.

"But Her Majesty's Government are inclined to propose another course which in their opinion would afford a temporary solution of the controversy equally creditable to both parties. Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a spirit of liberty and friendship, and understanding the action of the United States is in a great measure due to chagrin at being called upon to pay £1,000,000 under the Halifax fisheries award, are now willing to revert for the coming season, and if necessary for a further term, to the condition of things existing under the treaty of Washington without the suggestion of pecuniary indemnity. This is a proposal which I trust will commend itself to your government as being based on that spirit of generosity and good-will which should animate two great and kindred nations, whose common origin, language and institutions constitute so many bonds of amity and concord."

It is reported in political circles both in England, the States and the Dominion, that if Mr. BAYARD insists upon the nomination of a commission the English Government will accept his view.

MODERN ARTILLERY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a late date gives particulars of the firing of the most powerful gun in the world. The article has reference to the three proof rounds of the powerful new gun supplied by the Elswick works for Her Majesty's barbette ship Benbow, fired the other day at the butts at Woolwich arsenal, the result so far going to show that this is the finest specimen of artilery as yet produced in this or any other country. Among the "Woolwich Infants" it is like famous Queen Elizabeth's bronze gun in Dover castle among the old carronades. In length it is 524 in. or nearly 44 ft. The inner tube is of solid steel throughout, strengthened by jackets of comparatively thin steel hoops. The length of the bore is 487½ in., or about thirty calibres, and the rifling, which consists of a multitude of small shallow grooves, extends for 397.2 in., or about 33 ft. The diameter of the bore is 16¼ in. The diameter of the powder chamber is a trifle over 21 in., and its capacity 28,619 cubic inches. The twist of the rifling commences with one in 120 calibres, and increases to one in 56 calibres. The gun is mounted on a fine cast steel truck, which weighs 95 tons, and on the proof round fired yesterday it ran up the incline from about 50 to 70 feet. The first round was fired with 600 pounds of Westphalian powder and a cylindrical projectile 1,800 lbs. The velocity attained was 1,685 feet per second, giving an energy to the projectile of about 35,240 foot tons for the penetration of armor. The second round was with a shot of like weight and 700 lbs. of the same powder, being the largest charge as yet fired in England. The velocity attained was 1,843 feet per second, the energy acquired being about 43,100 foot tons. The third round was with a similar projectile of 1,800 lbs., and a powder charge of 800 lbs. The velocity attained was 2,007 feet per second, and the energy rose to some 50,000 foot tons. The pressure of the gases within the chamber of the gun at the time of the powder discharge were nine tons with the 600 lb. charge, 12 tons with the 700 lb., and 15 tons with the 800 lb. charges. The recoil of the gun in the last round was controlled by the hydraulic buffers within 4 ft. 6 in. The inner tube of the gun was in perfect condition at the termination of the day's firing. It is expected that when the next date of proof firing is determined, that powder charges of 850 lb., 900 lb., and 950 lb., will be used with projectiles of 1,700 lb. weight. In the latter case an energy on the projectile of 62,700 foot tons may be expected to be developed, capable of penetrating armor more than three feet in thickness.

So poor are many of the immigrants arriving at St. John, N. B., that Sir Charles Tupper has ordered free transportation over the Intercolonial to such of the families as could not obtain work in that city.

Sir Adam Archibald is returning to Nova Scotia in a few days, and apparently there is a hitch in the arrangements anent the Senate leadership.

QUESTION OF UNIVERSITIES.

The establishment and successful working of a university is not a trifling matter, as those who have taken a prominent part in their management can attest. In this city considerable has been said of late about a local university. We are not aware whether authorities in other localities have been consulted by those who are agitating the subject, as to the manner in which their institutions are managed. In Ontario the question of federating the universities in that province has been discussed for years in the ecclesiastical courts as well as on the floor of the Legislature. The question has proved itself to be a much more serious problem than was at first anticipated it would be. The legislation passed during the recent session of the Legislature of that province aimed at bringing about a federation of the denominational and sectarian colleges with the view of establishing but one university for the province. Whether that much to be desired end will be accomplished time only will reveal. It is known that Queen's University, Kingston, finds it a difficult matter to maintain its position. The senate of that institution has point blank refused to accept of the terms and conditions offered by the Ontario government and, for a time at least, will remain on the outside. To accomplish this successfully, however, more money is necessary, and Principal GRANT does not mince matters in this connection. He tells the people that at least another quarter of a million of dollars must be added to Queen's endowment ere she can successfully be carried on. With this object in view an attempt is to be made to raise that sum and the city of Kingston is expected to contribute $100,000 of the amount. Kingston, in addition to undertaking the task of raising so large a sum of money, has determined that a school of practical science shall be established in that city, and to be supported by the local government. It is held that one such school will do all the work required in the Dominion for the next quarter of a century. Any more than one is unnecessary, bound to be inefficient, and economically considered, a waste of money. "Men who happen to be identified with universities," remarks the Toronto *World*, "and especially those who live by them, get exaggerated ideas in their heads concerning 'the work' these institutions do, and imagine that the torch of learning might blow out were it not for them. Most of which is bosh. The State is interested to the extent that she must educate her people, but once she provides a school in each school section, and a single university in a place accessible to all, her work is done."

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

The report of the Dominion Inspector of Insurance has been published. It shows that the net cash premiums received by Canadian companies during 1886 for fire policies was $1,107,710; the amount of the policies taken during the year, $114,543,806; the amount at risk on Dec. 31 last was $142,685,145, and the losses paid during the year $739,364. The net cash premiums received by British companies was $3,429,012; amount of policies taken during the year, $349,109,117; the amount at risk $393,166,340, and losses paid $2,338,164. The net cash premiums received by American companies was $395,613; amount of policies taken during the year, $42,099,984; amount of risk $50,921,537, and losses paid $223,860. The totals for the year of the three classes of companies are:

Net cash received for premiums.... $	4,932,335
Amount of policies taken..........	505,752,907
Amount at risk at end of last year..	586,773,022
Losses paid..........................	3,301,388

There is a considerable increase in all but in the amount at risk at the end of the year, which is $25,000,000 less than the previous year.

The life insurance statistics show the premiums of the year for all companies doing business in Canada amounted to $5,244,691; the amount of policies new and taken up was $35,171,348; the net amount in force at the end of the year was $171,309,688, and the claims paid amounted to $1,958,704. The increase in the amount of new policies over the previous year was $8,000,000, and of the net amount in force $21,348,000. In addition to the old liners, the assessment societies make returns for the first time. These show that the amount paid by members was $268,668; that the net amount in force was $21,996,359, and that the claims paid amounted to $141,763. It thus appears that the total life insurance in force in Canada at the end of last year was $193,300,000. In the matter of accident business the premiums of the year were $165,384; the net amount in force at the end of the year was $21,687,848, and losses $80,706. In the guarantee business the premiums paid were $60,820, and net amount in force $8,669,500, and the losses incurred during the year $28,250.

Domestic Home Rule Exemplified

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* writes: The latest story on the question of Home Rule is coupled with the name of Mr. Baker, of Victoria, B. C. The story runs that during the elections Mr. Baker was asked what stand he had taken in parliament on the question of Home Rule. For the life of him he could not remember at the moment how he had voted, but with ready wit, pointing to Mrs. Baker, who occupied a seat on the platform, he asked if the audience did not think he had Home Rule enough right on the premises to be able to form a just and righteous conclusion. Mr. Baker weighs 136 lbs., his wife 219, and thereafter his campaign was not troubled with the question of Ireland's wrongs.

Gazette Appointments.

His Honor the Lieut.-Gov. has been pleased to make the following appointments: Arthur Patrick Cummins, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral District of Kootenay. Hugh Watt, Esq., M. D., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral District of Cariboo.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

The estate of Geo. G. Hickies, who died recently in New Rochelle, is estimated by experts at $2,500,000.

OUR FOOD SUPPLIES.

Importing Cattle Like Carrying Coals to Nanaimo.

The Okanagan Country and Its Stock Raisers.

In looking over the columns of your interesting WEEKLY TIMES of the 15th inst., the article headed "Something Wrong" attracted my attention. It certainly is strange to find the people of British Columbia continually importing cattle and other supplies from the neighboring Republic, when there is not the least necessity of doing so. Better management upon the part of our inland settlers would prevent the constant absentee drain of money across the lines, leaving scarcity at home. Heretofore, the excuse has been that the great distance inland to the base of supplies made it very expensive to forward to the coast market, especially Victoria, where the steamboat monopoly extorted high rates. This argument don't apply to Vancouver, as reference is made by you to taking beef cattle from across the Sound to the terminal city; true, the railway charges are high, but as in days gone bye bands of cattle could be driven from the interior down the Cariboo road, and so on to the crossing at New Westminster. The importing of cattle from the other side of Seattle is almost as if coal were brought from that city to Nanaimo.

Having spent a few months in this valley it is evident that much of the blame rests with the way stock raisers have done business. Recently Mr. Trounce, of the firm of Messrs. Hull & Co., required beef cattle to fill their contract with the railway company, and coming here, he was unable, out of the thousands of cattle in the valley, to get a small band in condition for killing. He went as far as Mr. Ellis', foot of Okanagan Lake, and returned with a small lot of inferior-looking animals, the best he could get after paying a high price. He rode through the thousand and odd head of Mr. Lequime, and some other extensive ranches here, but was unable to find animals fit to kill. There was no great scarcity of fodder in this valley the past winter, and it would have been an easy matter to have had on hand at least a few hundred head of good beef cattle. A year ago Mr. O'Keefe, at the head of the lake, was enabled to supply a demand from Eagle Pass for beef cattle, and realized handsomely for his shrewdness and enterprise.

The winter of '79-80 thousands of cattle perished for want of proper care. In fact, every winter more or less loss is sustained in consequence of the neglect to provide food and shelter for stock. The past season has been a dear lesson to many ranchers, and we trust a new leaf will be turned over, for selfish purposes, if not in a humane point of view.

Depend upon it, that parties need not another spring enquire in vain for beef cattle in this valley, for a specialty will be made in seeing that a portion of the stock is kept ready for market the year round, even should stall feeding be necessary. Upon this none of our citizens are resolved.

Of course, when the Spallumcheen and Okanagan railway is built and a portable steamer placed upon the lake passing here, the facilities for handling beef cattle, as well as farm produce, will make matters different. Navigation generally lasts the year round, and Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, etc., will be supplied from here upon a week's notice. Therefore, the prospect brightens—the silver lining is already visible. Those who supply and those who receive their requirements will be equally benefitted.

While writing, permit an expression of surprise that in a district like the Mission Valley, very little butter is made—by far the greater part of the population never see the article from one end of the year to the other. Those who have been used to butter find it necessary to purchase at Kamloops (40 to 50 cents per lb.) or some other distant point, and, we learn, part of the supply is Montreal butter! Just think of it, in a superior grazing district with numerous cows! Well, what is wanted here is more farmers' wives; a large dairy or two would find a profitable investment in this valley. Cows are to be had, grazing in sufficiency, and it only wants enterprise, business knowledge and a small capital. The local market is extensive, and the facilities for shipments increasing. We would here remark that a number of "old fogey" ranchers are willing to sell out and make room for live men. Parties having a dairy knowledge would do well to turn their enquiry this way. As to the pleasure of the situation, climate, water supply, etc., none better in the province.

Already a number of new settlers have arrived, and enterprise is to be seen upon every hand. However, room still exists for temperate, industrious and active men, and those with families would find openings. Having already made this correspondence too long, with your permission at another time some particulars may be given as to the wants of this district. M.H.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Nanaimo Calamity--A Donation to the Afflicted.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night. Present: Mayor Fell and Couns. Grant, Styles, Braden, Harris, Pearse, Vigelius and Coughlan.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last regular and special meetings,

Coun. Grant rose and called the attention of the Council to the appalling accident which had happened at Nanaimo. It was, he said, the greatest loss of life by accident which had occurred in the province since the loss of the Pacific in 1875, when many Victoria homes were plunged into grief. There has not been a catastrophe of such magnitude, or attended with such a frightful loss of life, since coal was first mined in British Columbia, and none but those present at the rescue after the terrible explosion could realize the anguish and the misery which will follow. Under such circumstances he believed it to be the duty of the Council to make a substantial donation to the afflicted, and he would therefore move the following resolution:

Inasmuch as a dire calamity has befallen our neighbors of the good city of Nanaimo, whereby a number of citizens have lost their lives through an unfortunate explosion in the Vancouver Coal Co. works; therefore be it resolved that the citizens of Victoria through this council do extend their sincere sympathy to the citizens of Nanaimo, but more particularly to the bereaved; that a sum of five hundred dollars be placed in the hands of Mayor Fell to be expended in the relief of the unfortunate if it should be found necessary; and further, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the city of Nanaimo.

Coun. Pearse seconded the motion in an appropriate speech. The council would, he said, be perfectly justified in giving the sum mentioned, and even more if necessary.

Coun. Harris thought the amount should be $1,000. No person could realize the appalling nature of the calamity when not at the scene.

The resolution was amended to read $500 or $1,000 if the latter sum was needed, and was carried.

Coun. Pearse said in view of the great calamity, he would move that the council do now adjourn. Seconded by Coun. Vigelius and carried.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Proceedings in Parliament-Gossip from the Lobbies and Galleries.

Mr. Laurier will move for the repeal of the Franchise Act.

The Ottawa City Council have passed resolutions condemning the action of the House of Commons in interfering in Imperial matters.

With respect to the Senate leadership, the Montreal *Gazette* says it is not improbable that an outsider may be appointed to the Senate and called to the Cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Thompson gives notice of a motion to fix the salaries to be paid to wardens of penitentiaries. Manitoba's may be increased from $2,000 to $2,600 by yearly increase of $50.

It is expected that the Labor Commission will be called together as soon as the session closes and the new Department of Trade and Commerce is established.

In answer to Mr. Laurier the Minister of Customs said it was under consideration by the government to introduce, during the present session, a measure to amend the law respecting the inspection of flour.

The Ottawa *Evening Journal* is of the opinion that Editor O'Brien's visit to Canada will not be productive of good; that in fact danger for the preservation of the peace is anticipated should he visit that city, as is his intention.

Another return asked for and granted is the commission appointing Sir Alexander Campbell as representative of Canada at the Colonial Conference in London and of any instructions given him in such capacity.

It is not believed that Mr. Dewdney will be reappointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Northwest. It is expected that the same unwritten rule which prevented Lieutenant-Governor Robinson from being reappointed in Ontario will apply to Mr. Dewdney.

The question as to whether Senator Ogilvie will pay the government his indebtedness of $35,000 or resign his seat in Parliament will be discussed in Parliament at an early day. The government, altogether, will lose about $70,000 in connection with this Exchange bank affair.

A deputation composed of Messrs. C. Jenkins, F. Smith, F. A. Fitzgerald, Jas. Kerr and A. Edward, all of Petrolia, have arrived at Ottawa. An interview took place with Sir Charles Tupper when they asked for an increase of the duty on imported coal oil.

Mr. McMullen also introduced a bill regarding mortgages. The main provision is that the person holding a first mortgage must give the holder of a second mortgage thirty days' notice of a foreclosure, which the second mortgagee can prevent by payment, within thirty days, of the principal and interest of the first mortgage.

Davin, of West Assiniboia, who aims at the leadership of the Northwest delegation, has succeeded in rousing the jealousies of the other members by speaking of "My honorable colleagues who sit behind me," other members have taken time by the forelock and seen Cabinet Ministers; and the result is that Davin's bill will be given the cold shoulder.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy was forced to admit that he was guilty of misrepresentation when on Friday night, he charged Mr. Blake with introducing a bill in 1877, which took away from certain classes of prisoners the right of trial by jury. Mr. McCarthy claimed that he had fallen into error unwittingly, being misled by the wording of consolidated statutes.

The summer residence at River du Loup on the Lower St. Lawrence of Sir John Macdonald is advertised for rent this season, so it is evidently not Sir John or Lady Macdonald's intention to go there. The house is beautifully situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence River and of the Laurentian Hills. It stands in 5 acres of grounds.

The following shows the number of miles operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Ontario: In Ontario, 1,984; Manitoba, 771; the Northwest Territories, 751; British Columbia, 520; Quebec, 272. Total, 4,298. There are 192 miles in course of construction, of which 122 are in Ontario and 70 in Quebec. The annual outlay of the road is six millions and a half dollars, four of which go for wages.

It is rumored about the lobbies that Sir John Rose is about to be raised to the Peerage. This will be interesting and gratifying intelligence to Canadians, among whom he lived for so long a time. Sir John was married a few months since to the dowager Marchioness of Tweedale. Sir John for many years was a resident of Montreal and Receiver-General for Canada. His new title will be Lord Rose of Rose Mount.

It is understood that the Liberals are investigating the return brought down by Mr. Pope, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing when returning officers forwarded their returns to Ottawa. They claim they are able to confirm the charges of delay in the gazetting of Liberals. The matter, it is understood, will be brought up in Parliament, when application will be made to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A report of Sir Charles Tupper on the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian exhibition at South Kensington has been laid before Parliament. He starts off with a high eulogism on the royal family and then gives a list of the royal commission with the Prince of Wales as executive president. The correspondence between himself and his Royal Highness is also published. He refers in flattering terms to the different departments of the Canadian exhibit. The expenditure amounted £24,171.

The anti-Home Rule wing of the Ministerial party claim that they scored a big success in the other night's division. Last year they could only get five members to record their votes against a Home Rule resolution, while this time the minority numbered over fifty, including Sir John Macdonald and all the Protestant members of the government. Thus in one year the extreme Tory wing of the Ministerial party have increased their strength ten fold, and in a short time they hope to control a majority in Parliament. Sir John Macdonald has never before identified himself with them.

On Thursday some real practical work was done. A matter of very considerable importance came up on a resolution by Mr. Charlton. Heretofore it has been the custom to keep back all Blue Books until the meeting of Parliament, when they are sent to the table of the House by the Governor-General in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act. Our fiscal year ends on June 30th, and consequently the departmental reports are not given to the public until six months later. For instance, the reports down to July 1st of last year were only given to the public last week. The question is raised whether it will not be better to make the documents public at once without waiting for Parliament to meet. Mr. Charlton also suggested that at the end of each month there should be issued a report of the financial transactions for the month, also of the imports and exports, customs and immigration returns and other matters.

Queen's Counsel.

Messrs. Edwin Johnson, C. E. Pooley and Theo. Davie are to be made Q. C's.

PORT TOWNSEND.

Gratifying Prosperity of Victoria's Sound Neighbor.

The Northwest Mediterranean--Its Port of Entry.

If we do not literally fulfill the scriptural injunction, "Love your neighbor as yourself," we can, however, frankly avow that next to our own prosperity we experience greatest pleasure in that of our neighbors. Port Townsend, the nearest foreign port, and consequently our next neighbor, is a pretty town of 2,500 inhabitants, situated at the junction of Fuca Strait and Admiralty Inlet on the north shore of a magnificent bay, which extends three miles inland from Point Wilson. It is the county seat of Jefferson County, W. T., and although chiefly notable as being the port of entry in the Puget Sound customs collection district, yet, as a commercial and manufacturing centre, and in its peculiarly advantageous position in relation to all other points on the great Mediterranean of the West, it may be truly said to possess many valuable and attractive features. Besides having

DAILY MAIL AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTION

with this city and Tacoma, the western termini of two transcontinental lines of railway, it is also the natural distributing centre for a large scope of country, including several counties, having steamboat and mail lines radiating to all points of the compass. The business portion of the town is located on an irregular sandspit, about thirty acres in area, and contains quite a number of fine substantially built structures of stone and brick. Besides carrying on several important manufactories, the usual branches of wholesale and retail trade are well represented. The hotels are commodious and comfortable, while the church and school privileges are all that could be desired. Two newspapers, the *Argus* and the weekly *Call*, the former published daily and weekly, are fully abreast with the requirements of the town, both well conducted and paying enterprises. Extensive warehouses and wharves line the water front, and as a whole the business facilities are excellent and abundant. As an evidence of its substantial business character, it may be stated that it has not yet experienced a single failure of a serious character.

MANY NEW STRUCTURES

have been recently built, and a goodly number are now in course of erection. Prominent among the latter is the new public building which occupies a sightly location on the hill and will probably cost $150,000 when finished. It will be used as a custom house, post office and United States court. Port Townsend is also the chosen seat for the new Methodist University soon to be erected and established on this coast. An important and interesting suburb of Port Townsend is known as Irondale, which is the location of large reduction works operated by the Puget Sound Iron Company. Over $300,000 have been expended by this company in erecting its splendid furnace, wharf, buildings, &c. These smelting works have a capacity of 40 tons of pig iron per day. The product is a very superior article being obtained by mixing the bog ore of Chemacum Valley with the magnetic ore of Texada Island. This is an industry in which our people are particularly interested as it is expected that immense rolling mills will be erected there in the near future.

But we must not forget to say a few words about

"THE HILL,"

which is the upper and more beautiful portion of the pretty little town of Port Townsend. Here are situated the principal residences, and the schools and churches. The oval prominence rises gradually from the channel on the east but more abruptly from the west until it attains an altitude of one hundred feet. From this point the view of land and mountain scenery is both grand and extensive. At our feet lay the placid waters of Townsend Bay; the magnificent Cascade Mountains stretch far away to the south and east terminating respectively in the hoary peaks of Ranier and Baker, while the Olympic Range with its fir-clad sides and snow-capped summits leads on in one high unbroken wall till it reaches the great ocean on the west. Indeed the view obtainable from this point is an exceptionally beautiful one—it is more; it is really splendid.

Inland Revenue.

The following are the inland revenue receipts for the month of April at the Victoria office:

Tobacco	$ 1,278 80
Cigars	975 00
Spirits	4,700 21
Malt	855 35
Other receipts	475 60
Total	$ 8,284 96

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co 106 Wall Street, New York.

BIRTH.

CUSACK—On the 28th inst., the wife of W. L. Cusack, of a son.

MARRIED.

ROBERTSON—SMILLIE—On the 28th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Wm. Robertson, of Salt Spring Island, to Ann Smillie, of Argyleshire, Scotland.

DIED.

HELMCKEN—At the residence of Mr. G. A. McTavish, North Saanich, on the 2nd instant, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of J. D. Helmcken, M. D., a native of Dumfries, Scotland, aged 25 years and 7 months.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Saanich and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $5,000. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Matsqui. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & Co. Government street, Victoria, or to T. E. Ladner, Lulu Island. ap22 D&W

NORWEGIAN COSTUMES.

The Originals of Many Modern Novelties—Norwegian National Music.

Here, as all over the world now, French cooking prevails, and there is that general and deplorable ambition to let the old customs be laid aside, and all meet on the plane of the one commonplace and universal. The peasants give up their picturesque old dresses of gay homespun clothes and linens, because a plain bodice and skirt of some factory goods can be bought much cheaper and the carved wood and old silver table pieces are replaced by other machine made and electro plated stuffs. One has only to look at the colored plates in the book of Norwegian costumes to see what picturesqueness there used to be, when every church parish had its own particular dress. Modern Paris can offer no greater variety in the cut of vests and open bodices than these old costumes display, and in buttons and clasps Norway is still supreme.

Among these costumes that were worn without change of fashion for centuries one often finds the originals of modern novelties. The old Hallingdal women wore the Mother Hubbard dress for generations, the same loose skirt gathered to a high yoke that was fashion's raging fancy in America only a few years since. And in Thelemarken, and in parts of Sweden, the peasant woman's black woolen skirts have always been pressed and steamed into plaits, exactly after the manner of the accordion skirts that were introduced as novelties a few years since. At Bergen more particularly, one can buy dolls habited in these various costumes, and if some charitable association wanted to get up a charming and a novel fete, a Norwegian fair could be easily managed, with pretty girls in the different costumes, with peasant dolls and aprons for sale, some Norwegian dishes on the supper room menu, and Norwegian folk songs given in chorus.

The best of all collections of Norwegian national music is "The Norway Music Album," published in the United States by the Ditsons. That genius and patriot, Ole Bull, who stands as the foremost figure in Norwegian art, had a hand in making suggestions and looking over this collection made by Professor Rasmus Anderson. It is full of pretty choruses and part songs, and the bridal processions, the spring dances and the Hallingdal measures are given from every district. Agile youths might do one of the sixteen Hallingdals, or essay the spring dance, where he must kick one of the carved beams of the dancing hall. A Norwegian fair might easily equal the Hungarian fair that was one of the great successes of the London season.—"Ruhamah's" Norway Letter in Globe-Democrat.

The Onion for Insomnia.

The onion is as staple a comestible in Spain and in the south of France as the beefsteak is in New York. To judge from the frequency of its appearance at the street fruit stands, it is getting to be popular here, too. Formerly, when I had a fancy for a Bohemian supper of Spanish onions and cheese, I had to search the town for the vegetable concomitant to my feast. Now every Italian barrow man and corner curbstone merchant displays it as part of his stock, and it is as common at the most pretentious fruiterers' as pears or pippins. The Spanish onion varies in size from that of a baseball to a baby's head, and the bigger it is the sweeter it is. It requires some education and plenty of salt to be able to eat it like an apple, as the Spaniard's do, but it is even to the uninitiated a not unsavory morsel, and is specially popular with people who suffer from sleeplessness. On one occasion a very eminent theatrical artist of my acquaintance surprised us over a banquet of onion, cheese and beer, and as he complained of suffering from insomnia, we prescribed several liberal slices of the biggest onion for him. He ate with an abundant appetite. When I met him next day I asked him if he had not slept well after his supper.

"I could have slept," he replied, "but my wife wouldn't let me, and she talked this morning of applying for a divorce."

Single men may, however, apply the treatment without fear. A double dose of laudanum is nothing beside it.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

In the Midst of Turkish Life.

When we step upon the bridge we are in the midst of Turkish life. There are stands full of bread, cakes, sweets, toys, etc., as the case may be, and which are movable, for one often meets the owner of a shop with it on his head, and calling in the most doleful tone something that sounds like "Ha, a," or "on." These men dress in the queerest fashion, and have the appearance as though their clothes had been thrown on and strapped down and left there for years. I doubt if they could ever get these rags on again so as to cover their bodies if they were so foolhardy as to attempt the task of taking them off. Those who do hard, hot work wear a very thin shirt, generally open in front. Many of them have a species of leathern cushion attached to their back, and then carry such loads as trunks, heavy barrels, etc., indeed, so heavy that they bend until their bodies are at right angles with their legs.

Such beggars as we saw here! Just such as we have read about, but never dreamed to be half so bad. Most of them have their eyes put out, in order to appear the more pitiful, and then sit or wander about, muttering to you or following along in hope of securing alms. No one pays them any attention, for all know how unworthy they are. In the country it is not uncommon for them to break their children's legs, and then allow them to grow crooked, or cut off their hands or put out their eyes, then dress them in the worst rags possible and send them to the city to beg.—Constantinople Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The Emperor's Trout.

Emperor William, of Germany, has three physicians always in attendance—Von Lour, physician-in-chief of the imperial staff, Leuthold and Firman. Whenever his majesty is indisposed these three physicians hold a consultation. The emperor is fond of fish, but as sea fish is difficult of digestion he lives to a large extent on trout. In order to meet the imperial want in this respect a species of trout has been introduced from California in the river on the land of the grand duke of Baden.—Chicago Tribune.

A Patient's Gratitude.

During the cholera epidemic in Nashville, Tenn., the late Dr. Bowling attended an old blind negro, who eked out an existence by playing the flute at the street corners. He recovered, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude he took his flute and sat under the doctor's bedroom window and played it the whole night long. Of all the large fees he ever received the doctor said this was the largest.—Medical Record.

A Detective's Labors.

Very few people have any idea of the amount of work performed in the Adams Express robbery case. As a part of my own share in it I examined 3,000 different specimens of penmanship. Just imagine the patient poring over and the close scrutiny of this vast amount of scribbling. Imagine the prying around in all sorts of places and the work of overhauling the immense amount of all kinds of rubbish in the search, in out of the way places, for the possibly hidden treasure, and the long distance trips by rail to remote places by day and night in search of some trace, or following up a clew.—Detective in Globe-Democrat.